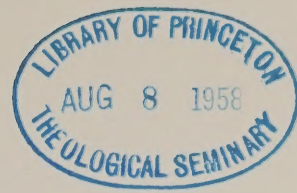


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FRED V. WINNETT

THE EXCAVATION AT HERODIAN
JERICHO, 1951

CONDUCTED BY THE
AMERICAN SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL RESEARCH IN JERUSALEM

JAMES B. PRITCHARD

WITH CONTRIBUTIONS BY
SHERMAN E. JOHNSON AND GEORGE C. MILES

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ANNE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
ABBREVIATIONS	vii
LIST OF PLATES	ix
INTRODUCTION	xi
 I. THE BUILDING	 1
A. The Site and the Building	1
B. The Main Walls	2
C. Floors	3
D. Description of Rooms	4
E. The Water System and Baths	9
F. Architectural Fragments	12
 II. THE POTTERY	 14
A. Chalcolithic-Early Bronze Pottery	14
B. Herodian Pottery	21
 III. THE COINS	 24
A. Catalogue of Roman Coins (Sherman E. Johnson)	24
B. Catalogue of Islamic Coins (George C. Miles)	29
 IV. CATALOGUE OF POTTERY AND SMALL OBJECTS	 42
(Plates 21-59)	42
 V. INTERPRETATION	 56

ABBREVIATIONS

AAA	<i>Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology.</i>
Ai	J. Marquet-Krause, <i>Les Fouilles de 'Ay (et-Tell), 1933-1935</i> , Paris, 1949.
'Alayiq 1950	Drawings of pottery forms from the 1950 expedition at 'Alayiq, available through the courtesy of James L. Kelso.
Annual	<i>Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research.</i>
Antioch	G. C. Miles, <i>Antioch-on-the-Orontes, IV, Part I, Islamic Coins</i> , Princeton, 1948.
Beth-Pelet II	E. Macdonald, et al., <i>Beth-Pelet II</i> , London, 1932.
Beth-shan	G. M. FitzGerald, "The Earliest Pottery of Beth-shan," <i>The Museum Journal</i> , vol. 24, 1935, pp. 5-22, pls. I-X.
BASOR	<i>Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research.</i>
BM	S. Lane-Poole, <i>Catalogue of Oriental Coins in the British Museum</i> , London, 1875-1890.
BMGC Pal.	G. F. Hill, <i>Catalogue of the Greek Coins of Palestine</i> , London, 1914.
EB	Early Bronze.
Ghassul I	A. Mallon, et al., <i>Teleilat Ghassul I</i> , Rome, 1934.
Ghassul II	R. Koeppel, <i>Teleilat Ghassul II</i> , Rome, 1940.
HM	hand-made.
Jerash	Alfred R. Bellinger, <i>Coins from Jerash, 1928-1934 (American Numismatic Society, Numismatic Notes and Monographs, No. 81)</i> , New York, 1938.
Kahane I	P. Kahane, "Pottery Types from the Jewish Ossuary-Tombs Round Jerusalem," <i>Israel Exploration Quarterly</i> , vol. 2, pp. 125-139.
Kahane II	P. Kahane, <i>Israel Exploration Quarterly</i> , vol. 2, pp. 176-182.
Kahane III	P. Kahane, <i>Israel Exploration Quarterly</i> , vol. 3, pp. 48-54.
Khedivial	S. Lane-Poole, <i>Catalogue of the Collection of Arabic Coins Preserved in the Khedivial Library at Cairo</i> , London, 1897.
LC	Late Chalcolithic.
Megiddo I	R. S. Lamon and G. M. Shipton, <i>Megiddo I: Seasons of 1925-34, Strata I-V, OIP, XLII</i> , Chicago, 1939.
Megiddo II	Gordon Loud, <i>Megiddo II: Seasons of 1935-39, OIP, LXII</i> , Chicago, 1948.
Megiddo Tombs	P. L. O. Guy, <i>Megiddo Tombs, OIP, XXXIII</i> , Chicago, 1938.
NCEB	R. M. Engberg and G. M. Shipton, <i>Notes on the Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age Pottery of Megiddo</i> , 1934.
Paris	H. Lavoix, <i>Catalogue des monnaies musulmanes de la Bibliothèque Nationale</i> , Paris, 1887-1896.
PPEB	G. E. Wright, <i>The Pottery of Palestine from the Earliest Times to the End of the Early Bronze Age</i> , New Haven, 1937.
QDAP	<i>Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities in Palestine.</i>
QSPEF	<i>Quarterly Statement, Palestine Exploration Fund.</i>
Qumran I	RB, vol. 60, 1953, pp. 83-106.
Qumran II	RB, vol. 61, 1954, pp. 206-236.
RB	<i>Revue Biblique.</i>
Reifenberg	A. Reifenberg, <i>Ancient Jewish Coins</i> , Jerusalem, 1947.
RIC	G. C. Miles, <i>Rare Islamic Coins (American Numismatic Society, Numismatic Notes and Monographs, No. 118)</i> , New York, 1950.
SAIA	E. L. Sukenik, <i>Archaeological Investigations at 'Affûla</i> , Jerusalem, 1948.
Tell en-Nasbeh	C. C. McCown, <i>Tell en-Nasbeh</i> , Berkeley, 1947.
WM	wheel-made.
WS	wet-smoothed.

LIST OF PLATES

PLATE

- 1:1 General view of excavation, looking east, with room 32 in center and row of pedestals of room 33 to the right.
- 2 General view of north side of building, looking west, with rooms 1 and 2 in center.
- 2:1 View of north side of building, looking west, with pavement and water channel of room 2.
- 2 Foundation walls of room 20, looking southwest.
- 3:1 Pavement of room 16 and its south foundation wall, on which one stone of superstructure is in place (looking east).
- 2 Segment of exterior north wall at YZ 5, showing buttressing wall to the north (looking west).
- 3 Northeast corner of building, looking north, with lower courses of cut stones to the extreme right.
- 4:1 North face of foundation for colonnade in large court (E' 3), looking west.
- 2 Water channel of room 2, looking east.
- 3 End of water channel outside of east wall of building.
- 4 Water channel crossing north colonnade wall of large court, looking west.
- 5:1 Bath 9 (to left) and reservoir 10 (to right), looking south.
- 2 Bath 9, showing steps and channel for drain, looking east.
- 6:1 Bath 15, looking south.
- 2 Steps of bath 15.
- 3 Segment of water channel in corridor to north of room 21.
- 7:1 General view of hypocaust (room 19) and of room 20, looking west.
- 2 Tiles of the hypocaust floor, looking west.
- 8:1 Hypocaust, looking south.
- 2 Hypocaust and adjoining room 20, looking south.
- 9:1 North wall of hypocaust, with supports, looking north.
- 2 South wall of hypocaust, with pillars in place, looking south.
- 3 Fragment of plastered south wall of upper part of hypocaust.
- 4 Fallen column of hypocaust.
- 10:1 Mosaic floor of room 17, looking south.
- 2 Mosaic floor of room 18, looking south.
- 11:1-5 Fragments of mosaic found in hypocaust (room 19).
- 12:1 Southeast corner of small court (room 33), looking southwest.
- 2 South wall and pedestal foundation of small court (room 33), looking east.
- 3 West wall of large court, looking southwest.
- 13:1 North row of pedestals in room 33, looking east.
- 2 West row of pedestals in room 33, looking south.
- 3 Detail of pedestal at northwest corner of room 33, looking east.
- 14:1 Detail of foundation for pedestals of room 33, south wall, looking east.
- 2 Entrance from large court to room 33.
- 3 Course of cut stones of superstructure on west wall of large court, looking southwest.
- 15:1 Pavement of room 16, looking southwest.
- 2 Pavement of room 5, looking northeast.
- 3 Pavement at south side of room 2, looking east.
- 16:1 Architectural fragments: cornice and column drums.
- 2 Column drums.
- 17:1 Fragment of cornice, from O' 6-8.
- 2 Sandstone cornice, from O' 6-8.
- 3 Cornice, from P' 8-9.
- 4 Rosette.
- 5 Cornice blocks, from A' 4'.
- 6 Molding, from P' 8-9.

- 18:1 Corinthian pilaster capital, which had been imbedded in wall in P' 4.
- 2 Fragment of Corinthian pilaster capital, from P' 4.
- 3 Capital, from F' 3-4.
- 4 Side view of no. 3.
- 5 Column drum with plaster fluting, from K' 3'.
- 6 Volute of capital, from M' 3.
- 7 Molding, from F' 4.
- 19:1 Part of cache of 122 ointment bottles found in room 33.
- 2 Jug found in front of west side of façade.
- 3 Fragment of pot, found in conduit of Z 3 (= 48:1).
- 20:1 Pit containing undisturbed Chalcolithic Early-Bronze sherds in T 17-18, looking south.
- 2 Walls of T 17-18, looking south.
- 21 Chalcolithic-Early Bronze pottery from T 17-18 375-280.
- 22 Chalcolithic-Early Bronze pottery from T 17-18 280-225.
- 23 Chalcolithic-Early Bronze pottery from T 17-18 225-195.
- 24 Chalcolithic-Early Bronze pottery from T 17-18 195-155.
- 25 1-8: Chalcolithic-Early Bronze pottery from T 17-18 155-130; 9-13: rims.
- 26 Chalcolithic-Early Bronze rims.
- 27 Chalcolithic-Early Bronze rims and decoration.
- 28 Ledge-handles.
- 29 Ledge-handles.
- 30 Chalcolithic-Early Bronze handles.
- 31 Painted pottery.
- 32 Decoration on fragments of pottery.
- 33 Molding and burnishing on Chalcolithic and Early Bronze pottery.
- 34 Chalcolithic-Early Bronze pottery fragments.
- 35 Bases from Chalcolithic-Early Bronze pottery.
- 36 Chalcolithic-Early Bronze rims.
- 37 Gray-black burnished ware of the Chalcolithic period.
- 38 Pottery from last half meter of debris in reservoir, room 10.
- 39 Pottery from last meter of debris in bath, room 9.
- 40 Fragments of rims of Roman period.
- 41 Loop-handles.
- 42 Handles from Roman pottery.
- 43 Roman pottery rims.
- 44 Bases of the Roman period.
- 45 Fragments of "Pergamene" ware.
- 46 Juglet and ointment bottles.
- 47 Juglet and jar open at both ends.
- 48 Roman pottery fragments.
- 49 Lamps and bottles.
- 50 Miscellaneous pottery fragments.
- 51 Decorated fragments of pottery.
- 52 Fragments of small stone objects.
- 53 Glass.
- 54 Flints.
- 55 Flints.
- 56 Drawings of Chalcolithic-Early Bronze pottery.
- 57 Drawings of Chalcolithic-Early Bronze pottery.
- 58 Drawings of pottery of the Roman period.
- 59 Drawings of pottery of the Roman period.
- 60 Coins of the Roman period.
- 61 Islamic coins.
- 62 Islamic coins.
- 63 Detailed plan of building.
- 64 Section A-B looking east.
- 65 Section C-D looking east. Section E-F looking south.
- 66 General plan of excavation with grid lines. Secondary walls hatched. Area excavated sketched by dash-and-dot line.

INTRODUCTION

The site of the 1951 campaign of the American School of Oriental Research at Herodian Jericho lies in the general area of Tulûl Abû el-'Alâiyq (hereafter referred to as 'Alâiyq), located about one mile directly west of the modern town of Jericho on the bank of the Wâdî Qelt (grid reference: 19211398 on 1:100,000 Palestine, sheet 10). During the previous winter an expedition of the American School, under the direction of Professor James L. Kelso, excavated the southern *tell* at 'Alâiyq, and toward the end of the season discovered a long façade running along the south bank of the Wâdî Qelt (BASOR, no. 120, pp. 11-22). The purpose of the 1951 campaign was to explore by means of trenches the general area to the south of the façade and west of the *tell* in order to discover if there were any ancient structures which had been associated with the construction found during the previous season. Work was begun on January 9th, under the direction of Professor A. Henry Detweiler, of Cornell University, and Chairman of the Jerusalem School Committee, with fifty laborers from the near-by refugee camp. The results of the first two weeks of the excavation were the finding of several terrace walls (shown on pl. 66) to the south of the façade, a deposit of Chalcolithic-Early Bronze pottery in a small pit at T 17-18, and the northeast corner of a building to the west of the *tell*. The building proved to be much more extensive than at first thought and required the remainder of the working season to excavate.

When Professor Detweiler departed for America on January 20th, the responsibility for the excavation was entrusted to Professor F. V. Winnett, of the University of Toronto, then Director of the American School in Jerusalem, and the writer, the Annual Professor of the School, who had charge of the field work. The excavation terminated on March 20th. Professor Winnett managed the finances of the expedition and on several occasions, when the writer was absent from the site, generously assumed his responsibilities. The catalogue of pottery was in charge of Dr. William H. Morton, of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, a Fellow of the School. Dr. Lucetta Mowry, of Wellesley College, also a Fellow of the American School, worked as supervisor of a group

of laborers, cleaned all the coins, and made the field catalogue of coins with the assistance of Mr. Dimitri C. Baramki. Professor Winnett took charge of the catalogue of architectural fragments and recorded some 295 pieces. Other members of the staff were: the Rev. Roland E. Murphy, O.Carm., Catholic University of America, a Fellow of the School; Mr. J. A. Thompson, Australian Institute of Archaeology, an honorary Fellow at the School. Mr. Subhi Muhtadi, of Jerusalem, was surveyor. For varying periods of time help in supervision was given by Mr. Kenneth W. Ogden, a student at the School; Dr. A. D. Tushingham, then of the University of Chicago; and Professor Edward P. Blair, of the Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston. Mrs. A. D. Tushingham, formerly of the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto, performed valuable service in repairing pottery. The land was donated free of rent by the owners, Ali, Nafez, and Mustafa Husseini of Jericho. Helpful suggestions in interpretation were given by various professional colleagues who visited the site, among whom were: Mr. G. Lankester Harding, Director of the Department of Antiquities for the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Miss Kathleen M. Kenyon, Director of the British School of Archaeology; the Rev. S. J. Saller, of Jerusalem; Mr. Awni Dajani, of the Department of Antiquities; Père R. de Vaux, of the École Biblique in Jerusalem, who frequently brought with him members of his staff at Tell el-Far'ah, and generously lent the expedition shovels and wheelbarrows.

For the first three weeks fifty laborers were employed; during the remainder of the season the number was eighty-five. At the close of the excavation a contract was let for the refilling of the entire excavated area and Professor Winnett kindly saw to it that the land was returned to its owners in condition for cultivation.

The pottery and other artifacts from the excavation were shipped to the writer in America for study and publication. He wishes to express his appreciation to the Trustees of Crozer Theological Seminary for providing a room for storage and study, and to the Church Divinity School of the Pacific, in Berkeley, California, his thanks for museum space for working on this material.

The drawings of the pottery have been done by

several people and checked by the writer. Dr. Lucetta Mowry drew a number of profiles; Mr. Jesse H. Brown and Mr. Jack L. Bullard, students at Crozer Theological Seminary, drew some of the forms which appear on the plates; Mr. Bertrand D. Langtry, a student at the Church Divinity School of the Pacific, drew the profiles of the gray-black burnished ware and studied it; Mr. William R. Rees, also a student at the Church Divinity School of the Pacific, prepared the plates; Miss Rose Lee Baldwin, a student at St. Margaret's House, performed valuable service in lettering and preparing the plans for publication.

In the preparation of this report the writer has benefited from the advice and help of a number of scholars who, either through conversations or through correspondence, have contributed to an understanding of the material. Professor A. Henry Detweiler has made valuable suggestions about the plan of the building; Dr. Carl H. Kraeling has freely given of his interest and encouragement; Miss Lucy Shoe of the Institute for Advanced Studies in Princeton has looked at the photographs of the architectural fragments and made suggestions with regard to their dates; President Nelson Glueck of the Hebrew Union College—Jewish Institute of Religion, Dr. O. R. Sellers of McCormick Theological Seminary, Dr. B. Maisler (Mazar) of the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Professor William F. Albright of Johns Hopkins University, Dr. M. Avi-Yonah of the Hebrew University, Dr. Immanuel Ben-Dor of the Department of Antiquities, Israel, and Professor Howard Comfort of Haverford College have examined either the pottery or photographs of it and made suggestions which have been helpful. Professor James L. Kelso of the Pittsburgh-Xenia Theological Seminary kindly supplied the writer with drawings of the pottery from the 1950 campaign at 'Alayiq; Professor Frank E. Brown of Yale University has made valuable comments with regard to the plan of the building. Dr. George C. Miles of the American Numismatic Society studied the Islamic coins and wrote the abbreviated catalogue of this material. Dean Sherman E. Johnson of the Church Divinity School of the Pacific has restudied the earlier coins and prepared a catalogue of them for this publication. The photography is largely the work of the writer, who wishes to express thanks to the Trustees of the American Schools of Oriental Research for providing the necessary funds to cover the cost of this work.

A preliminary report of the excavation was published in BASOR, no. 123, October, 1951, pp. 8-17. The following publications have commented on the history of the site and literary references to it: J. L. Kelso, "The First Campaign of Excavation in New Testament Jericho," BASOR, no. 120, pp. 11-22; J. L. Kelso, "New Testament Jericho," *The Biblical Archaeologist*, vol. XIV, 2, pp. 34-43; Lucetta Mowry, "Settlements in the Jordan Valley during the Roman Period (63 B. C.—A. D. 134)," *The Biblical Archaeologist*, vol. XV, 2, pp. 26-42.

Inevitably a report of an excavation is to some degree a reflection of the areas in which the excavator has been particularly interested. This report is no exception, in that the discussion of the Chalcolithic-Early Bronze pottery is considerably more extensive than that of other categories of material. It has been assumed that the types of Herodian pottery, found in great quantities during the 1950 excavation, will be fully treated in the report of that season, and it has been felt that the space available to us might be used more profitably in the classification and dating of the materials from the extensive Chalcolithic-Early Bronze settlement at 'Alayiq. This decision finds further support in our discovery that the period of occupation represented by the pottery of the earlier period fits into a gap in the occupation of Tell es-Sultân. Other classes of objects, such as flints, glass, and small stone fragments, which have not been or could not be discussed with comparable documentation, have been given in catalogue and photograph in order that they may be available to those who may find them of interest and use. The consideration of economy in publication has kept the discussions to a minimum; in general we have tried to present the materials found with whatever information could be gleaned from the site and to make the presentation of as complete a record as possible the primary objective of the publication.

In the following pages references to provenance of objects are sometimes given according to room number, but more frequently in terms of the grid plan on pl. 66. The grid was an extension of the grid plan of the 1950 campaign. It is to be noted that there is no C' ordinate. Following the reference to the grid plan is given the approximate depth from the surface (in centimeters) at which the object was found. References to plates in this volume are given in Arabic numerals followed by a colon and the number of the illustration on the plate. The drawings of the pottery were all made

1:1 and then reduced to the size shown by the scale on the plates.

Acknowledgment is also properly and gratefully made of the indirect but real contribution of Anne

C. Pritchard who, during the absence of her husband for the year 1950-51, assumed many of the duties which were rightfully his.

JAMES B. PRITCHARD

Church Divinity School of the Pacific,
Berkeley, California,
September 17, 1955

I. THE BUILDING

A. THE SITE AND THE BUILDING

The principal result of the 1951 season at 'Alayiq was the discovery of a building to the west of the south *tell*, which had been excavated during the previous season. While no walls were visible before excavation, it was possible by standing on top of the *tell* to see in the cultivated field to the west a rectangular area which was slightly elevated. To the east and west of this elevated rectangle within the field there were barren areas, suggesting underlying walls. Between these two bare areas there were indications that the soil which had been washed down from the hills to the southwest toward the *wâdî* to the north was retained by hidden walls. The orientation of this rectangular area was such that the long axis appeared to be roughly parallel to the face of the façade which had been discovered along the *wâdî* during the 1950 season.

Excavations were begun at the northeast corner of the rectangular area (W 3-4), where first the drain, and later the eastern foundation wall of the building were encountered. The walls of the building were found to be covered by approximately a meter of soil, which had come down from the hills to the southwest; the east-west walls of the building acted as retaining walls. The covering soil was relatively sterile, but occasionally contained fragments of pottery and stone work. It had been thoroughly disturbed in recent years by cultivation and the digging of irrigation ditches, as well as by the earlier wash from the hills to the *wâdî*. This general disturbance made it impossible to trace such things as robber-trenches, if they had once existed above the foundation walls.

The large building has been almost completely denuded of the ashlar masonry which had once constituted its walls. All that remains in place are one course of masonry resting on the foundation for the pedestals of the smaller court (room 33; see pls. 12:2; 13; 14:1), a short stretch of the first course of the west wall of the larger court (pl. 14:3), and one stone which appears to be in place on the south wall of room 16 (pl. 3:1). To judge by these fragments of superstructure and other stones (see section on architectural fragments) which had become dislodged and formed a part of

the debris, the stone was of good quality and well cut. Once the building fell into disuse it provided a convenient source for looters in search of building materials.

The excellent condition of the tops of some of the foundation walls indicates that they had never been exposed for a long period to the weather. There is a long stretch of the north wall of the large court, in which the sharp edges of the top of the foundation wall are as they were when the first stones of the superstructure were removed (see pls. 15:3; 3:1; and the foundation wall surrounding the small court, room 33 as shown on pls. 12:1, 2, 3; 13:1). Since these undamaged tops of foundation walls have been preserved, it is likely that the stone-robbers responsible for denuding the lower courses of the ashlar walls did their work after the ruin had been silted over sufficiently to cover the tops of the foundations. Further evidence that the first courses of cut stones were excavated by stone-looters is to be seen in the small court (room 33). Here the outer walls, which connect with the main structure, have been completely robbed of usable stone, since they were easily discoverable by looters from the connection of the outer walls of the small court with the main structure. But within the court, the walls which support the pedestals are entirely detached from the building and seem not to have been known to the looters who trenched the remainder of the building for usable materials. This small court, which is tied into the main court of the building, is therefore not a later addition, but a part of the original structure which, because of the independence of the inner structure, happily escaped the pilfering which destroyed much of the remainder of the building. Furthermore, the silt which encased the pedestals of this small court was closely packed in layers (pl. 13:1, 2) and free of extraneous matter, so as to give the appearance of virgin soil.

Foundation Walls

The foundation walls of the building are generally constructed of large *wâdî*-pebbles varying from 10 to 20 cm. in diameter. These are laid in rows, set in mud plaster, with both the inside and the outside faces of the wall carefully aligned.

Occasionally pieces of sandstone with sharp edges are used in the foundation, as in the deep foundation wall at the northeast corner (the east face of the wall can be seen in pl. 3:3). At the northeast corner of the building the foundation contains six courses of ashlar masonry, which extend to a depth of 1.56 m., and then continue .60 m. deeper with the more usual pebble construction (pl. 3:3). In some walls the pebble construction exhibits a definite arrangement in courses, as in the south wall of room 20 (pl. 8:2). The courses alternate, with rows of larger stones separating the rows of smaller ones. Lime mortar is used only in the walls surrounding baths and the reservoir, with but one exception. This is the secondary wall which extends along the north side of rooms 15 through 19 (the hypocaust). The reason for this departure from the usual custom may have been that since room 15 and room 19 were for holding water, and consequently needed this construction, the intervening section (north wall of rooms 16 and 18) was set in mortar at the same time. But in the same east-west wall the builders reverted to the use of mud as a binder in the wall which extended eastward to the north of room 13.

Plan of the Building

The orientation of the long axis of the building is east-west. It is set on a slope which rises gradually from the edge of the south side of the *wâdî* and continues upward to the southwest until it reaches the sharp ascent of the hills. The northeast corner of the building is approximately 117 m. from the façade along the *wâdî*. While the difference in orientation between the façade and the east-west axis of the building is considerable on the plan (pl. 66), this difference is not so noticeable at the site, even when one stands on the *tell*. Thus it is likely that the contour of the land dictated the alignment of the building and the difference between the orientation of the building and that of the façade does not necessarily preclude the possibility that the two structures are a part of a single plan.

The building is roughly rectangular in shape, consisting of a large court surrounded on three sides by rooms. Around the inside of the court is a foundation wall, which probably served to support a colonnade. An opening on the west side of the large court leads into a smaller court (room 33), which has on three sides rows of pedestals. Although a large portion of the area to the west

and south of the smaller court was not excavated, it is possible that there were rooms in this end of the building corresponding to those which constitute the east wing. The very heavy deposit of silt which had been carried down from the hills to the southwest made the excavation of this area impracticable during the 1951 season. A pit which was dug in an attempt to find the west wall between room 34 and the southwest corner of the building produced negative results. It is possible that the walls in this area, bearing as they did the brunt of the wash from the hills above, were either carried away or were buried deep below the surface. The measurements of the building are as follows: north wall, 86.77 m.; south wall, 86.81 m.; east wall, 46.41 m.; west wall, 46.05 m. The angles of the building, as can be seen from the plan, are not strictly right angles.

B. THE MAIN WALLS

1. **North wall.** The north wall of the building, which measures 86.77 m., averages in thickness approximately 1 m. (on the plan it is mistakenly represented as 0.83 m.). Its top (the surface on which the masonry was laid) has been badly damaged, particularly at the ends. However, the levels taken along the remaining portion of this foundation for approximately three-fourths of the length reveal a slope from west to east of 1.27 m. This slope, if it represents the top of the foundation wall, may have been due to the contour of the site. As can be seen from the section A-B (pl. 64), the top of this north wall is 1.70 m. below the level of the well preserved top of the next east-west wall to the south running through the building. This general difference in the elevations of the tops of the foundation walls continues throughout the entire east-west course of the principal walls. The slope of the terrain is probably responsible for this difference in the levels of the foundation walls. The north wall is by far the deepest of the foundation walls. A section beginning 6.40 m. to the west of the northeast corner of the building was exposed on the north face and found to extend downward to a depth of 4.28 m. A profile of this wall can be seen in section A-B (pl. 64). At its top the wall is 1.05 m. in width. At 1.85 m. below, it is joined from the north by a buttressing wall, which is 0.85 m. deep; below this the main east-west wall is widened out in two steps, providing a wider base for supporting the thrust of the build-

ing. An examination of the sides of the cut of the pit made it clear that the top of the buttressing wall was just 0.15 m. above the black occupation debris and probably coincided with the ground level at the time of the building of the main north wall of the building. Above the top of the buttressing wall was light colored clay fill, which represented either the terracing which had been done when the building was constructed or the silt which had filled in after its destruction. At any rate it was clear that the buttressing wall had been sunk below the ground level and not built on top of it. To support this further was the observation that the face of the main east-west wall had been smoothed off better above the top of the buttressing wall. A perpendicular dropped from the top of the main wall at this point indicated that its top leans slightly to the north.

2. South wall. The south wall of the building measures 86.81 m. in length and 0.83 m. in width. A long section of it could not be uncovered because of the modern road which goes over it. With the assistance of Dr. Awni Dajani, Inspector for the Department of Antiquities, who diverted traffic over a detour for one day, we were able to remove the road for a short course of the wall (where the east wall of the large court joins it) and to record this fragment on our plan. Considerable evidence for rebuilding was found throughout the course of this wall, particularly at the eastern end and at the extreme western end.

One problem is the abrupt break which appears where this wall joins the west wall of the large court. At this point there is evidence of rebuilding, in which considerable use was made of architectural fragments of cornice and other details of superstructure. An examination of the levels reveals that the point of juncture is in its preserved top 2.08 m. higher than the preserved part of the eastern end of the wall; while the western end of the wall is 3.73 m. higher than the eastern end. This difference may indicate that the western half of the wall may have undergone considerable rebuilding, as indeed the appearance of it would suggest, and that what was once a foundation wall served as a base for a poorly built superstructure. The line of this southern wall is straight and seems to fit into the plan of the more consistently built foundation walls to the north.

3. East wall. The east wall of the building measures 46.41 m. in length and 0.83 m. in width.

The northern end has been described above. At the point where the drain crossed it, to the east of room 1, the wall extends downward 2.30 m.; at the southern end it is but 0.52 m. deep, but here the top of the wall has been broken away.

4. West wall. In length the west wall measures 46.05 m.; in width 0.90 m. As can be seen from the breaks on the plan the wall was not fully uncovered; where it could be charted, it is poorly preserved and frequently gives evidence of rebuilding.

5. Intermediate east-west wall. To the south of the main north wall running east-west is a secondary wall which extends the entire length of the building, except for the interruption of room 11. This wall leaves a long corridor extending the entire length of the building (except, of course, for the interruption of room 11). At the eastern end this wall is 0.70 m. in width and 1 m. deep. Throughout its course it maintains a width of 0.70 m. and was found leaning to the north in many places, due to its light construction and insufficient depth. (For a section of this intermediate wall see pl. 8:2.)

6. East-west wall forming the north wall of the large court. This principal wall of the complex of rooms on the north side of the building is approximately 0.83 m. wide. For most of the distance this wall is preserved to its original height. A check of the elevations for the points where the original top of the wall is preserved shows a gradual rise from east to west of about 0.67 m. At one point only, between rooms 20 and 21, there is a step where the south wall of room 21 is 0.60 m. lower than that of room 20. Where the wall forms the south side of the bath in room 9 and the cistern in room 10, it extends obviously to the bottom of these structures. A test was made of the depth of the wall to the south of room 11 and it was found to extend downward from the top to a depth of 2 m. At most points adjoining walls are bonded into this wall; however, there is no bonding in room 1 where the east-west wall meets the north-south one. Considerable evidence of rebuilding was detected at the extreme western end.

C. FLOORS

Floor levels are preserved in a number of rooms. Clearly identifiable are the pebble floors of the large rooms or courts, 5, 11, and 16. In room 5 more

than half of the pavement is preserved (see pl. 15:2) at a level of 94.35 m. (datum point 100 m. fixed in 1950 campaign). This level corresponds roughly to the level of the fragments of pavement in room 8 and represents the floor level of this wing of rooms. The levels taken on the same type of pavement in room 11 are 93.97 and 94.06 m., a difference of approximately one-third of a meter from the level of the pavement in room 5. The level of room 16 (pls. 3:1; 15:1) is 94.47, which is approximately the same as the floor level in the two adjoining rooms 17 and 18, with mosaic pavement (levels are 94.53 and 94.57 respectively). To the west the floor levels of two more rooms were discerned. In room 22 there is a plaster floor at a level of 94.81 m. and in room 28 evidence for a plaster floor at the level of 94.54 m. These floor levels in the several parts of the building are within narrow enough range to establish the range of 94.35 to 94.81 m. as the floor level of the building. Other fragments of pavements and floors will be discussed in the descriptions of the individual rooms.

D. DESCRIPTION OF ROOMS

Room 1. This room, almost square and measuring from east to west 5.77 m. and from north to south 5.80 m., is traversed by the water channel which drains the bath, room 9. Remains of a floor of rounded pebbles about 10 cm. in diameter were found in the southwest corner at a level just 12 cm. below the highest preserved portion of the foundation wall in this corner. This floor level is the same as that in room 2, which will be discussed below. The bottom of the drainage channel which traverses the room is 0.68 m. below the floor level. On the east the drainage channel goes through the east wall of the building and continues onward bending slightly to the north. The north wall of the room is 1 m. deep; the south wall is 2 m. deep at the highest preserved portion (southwest corner). The walls are bonded at the northeast and northwest corners; the southwest corner is not visible because of the remaining floor; the southeast corner does not seem to be bonded.

Room 2. This long room to the west of room 1 measures 10.02 m. in length and 5.80 in width. There are two floor levels apparent. The larger fragment is along the south side of the room at approximately the same level as the floor of room

1. Unlike the pavement in room 1, however, it is composed of larger pieces of flat sandstone measuring about 20 cm. in diameter and a few *wâdi*-pebbles. The level of the floor is about 20 cm. below the level of the highest remaining portion of the south wall of the room. A second floor level is apparent in the northeast corner of the room, to the north of the aqueduct, the level of which is 0.59 m. lower than the pavement along the south wall. This lower pavement is laid with the same type of sandstone chips and pebbles as found at the higher level. The water channel ranges from 26 to 40 cm. in width and is 24 cm. deep and is supported by a wall which extends 60 cm. below the bottom of the channel. The bottom of the aqueduct is the same elevation as the pavement to the north of the room. The northeast corner of the room seems to be well bonded; other corners were not visible.

Room 3. This room, measuring 6.25 m. east-west and 6.75 m. north-south, is plastered with a dark gray plaster on at least three of its walls and possibly on the fourth. On the west wall the plaster extends downward two meters below the highest preserved portion of the wall. No floor level was discovered. Along the south side of the room is a lower wall 0.91 m. in width, the top of which is at a level 1.10 below the pavement of room 5. It seems to have been standing when the storeroom was plastered. The occurrence of plaster on these foundation walls reaching down well below the floor level of the building would seem to indicate that this was a storage room or bin.

Room 4. This room measures 5.18 by 5.10 m. and has a floor of white, lime plaster, about 10 cm. thick. The elevation of the preserved portion in the southwest corner is the same as that of the pebble pavement in room 5, with which it joins by a doorway at the southwest corner of the room.

Room 5. This large room or paved court measures 7.45 by 11.25 m. with the addition of a niche in the northwest corner. This pavement has already been commented upon. While it is not shown on the plan there is some indication at about the center of the west wall of a doorway which leads into the large court of the building. The north wall of the room extends westward a distance of 8.30 m. and comes to an abrupt and meaningless end with a large well-cut building stone. The south wall of the room also comes

abruptly to an end at about 8.30 m. from the east wall of the building. This feature suggests rebuilding.

Room 6. The measurements are 4.85 by 5.55 m. The north wall of this room had been enlarged by an addition of stones set in mortar so that an original wall of 85 cm. was enlarged to a wall of approximately a meter in thickness. The same enlargement is apparent on the east wall of the room. The west wall consists of but one or two courses of stone and has been robbed in places. No floor level was found.

Room 7. The walls of this room are poorly preserved, although the west wall could be traced along its entire course by a robber trench. No floor level was discovered.

Room 8. In this room, the exact limits of which could not be determined because of the Jericho-Jerusalem road which crosses it, two bits of pavement are preserved and their levels are approximately that of the pavement in room 5. In the west wall of room 8 there was a doorway leading into the large court of the building. The door sill, 30 cm. above the level of the cobble court, is plastered. Below the level of the pebble pavement there is evidence of white plaster, which may have constituted an earlier floor to the room.

Room 8A. This room, 5.97 m. wide, is mostly under the public road and could be only partially excavated.

Room 9. (See description under water system.)

Room 10. (See description under water system.)

Room 11. This is the largest room of the north complex of rooms, measuring 9.10 m. in length and 8.65 m. in width. In view of the general plan of the building and the interruption of the secondary wall to the south of the north wall of the building, this may well have served as an entrance way to the building. The deep foundation wall to the south (2 m. deep) is 40 cm. above the level of the floor, thus making steps necessary for entrance into the main court of the building. The south wall at the southeast corner of the room is broken away. No remains of any steps were found. The area to the north of this room was destroyed so that nothing could be recovered in this area. The level of the wall to the north of the room is 0.70 m. below the floor level of the room; thus it is entirely possible that a series of steps may have appeared where the broken place in the pavement occurs.

Room 12. In this small room, measuring 3.36 m. along its east-west axis, there was discovered no evidence of a floor, although it was excavated to a depth below the level of the pavement of the adjoining room 11.

Room 13. This room is approximately the same size as room 12, measuring 3.26 m. along its east-west axis. In the center of this room, below the floor level of room 14, is a fragment of a 60 cm. wall built of three courses of dressed masonry in a header-and-stretcher construction (see pl. 66). That it belonged to an earlier structure seemed clear from the fact that the top of this fragment of wall is 30 cm. below the level of the southwest corner of the foundation wall of the room. One stone in the third course from the top of this earlier wall is set in ash mortar.

Room 14. This small room is paved with small-pebble construction known from room 11, but the level of the pavement is 60 cm. higher than that in the southwest corner of room 11. Just below the floor level (16 cm.) of this room is the aqueduct which conducted the water into the bath of room 15. The slope of the drain, while only 5 cm. over the width of the room, is definitely from south to north.

Room 15. (Described below under baths.)

Room 16. (See pl. 15:1 for photograph looking southwest.) This large, paved room, running for a distance of 6.92 m. along the east-west axis of the building, has a pebble floor entirely preserved at a level of approximately that of room 14. The south wall of this room is about 30 cm. higher than the level of the floor and has, near the west end, one stone of the superstructure in place (pl. 15:1).

Room 17. A mosaic floor covers this room, which measures 1.75 m. (pl. 10:1) east-west. The tesserae are set in a layer of white plaster which is 5 cm. thick and which overlays a cobbled floor made of pebbles somewhat smaller in size than those used to pave room 16. The tesserae are cubes measuring .95 cm. on a side. The design of the mosaic is a simple rectangular border 4 cm. wide enclosing an area of 1.18 by .80 m. The border is of bluish-black stone; the remainder is of white stone.

Room 18. North of room 17 and separated from it by a wall set in ash mortar is a room paved with mosaic similar to that in room 17. Here the

border is also 4 cm. wide but it encloses a broader area. While the length could not be determined, the width is 1.02 m. inside the border. See pl. 10:2. See description of mosaic under room 17 and discussion below.

Room 19. (Discussed under hypocaust.)

Room 20. This room is connected with the hypocaust by means of a doorway and a floor which is at the same level as the tiles which constitute the fire chamber of the hypocaust. Only the area around the entrance to the hypocaust is paved. To the north of this paved area is a platform 70 cm. higher, built of stones set in ash mortar. On the top of this platform was found a round pottery basin (pl. 8:2), possibly a *tābūn* belonging to a much later construction. A few stones remain of a later wall which had been added (not bonded) to the south wall of the room (pl. 8:2). It is likely that this room served as a stoking room for the hypocaust. In addition to the structural evidence is the presence of several centimeters of ash in the area of the doorway between the two rooms. The width of the room at the wider end is 3.10 m.

Room 21. No floor level was discovered in this room, which extends 5.27 m. along its east-west axis. As has been mentioned above, the south wall of this room is 60 cm. lower than the south wall of room 20.

Room 22. This small room, measuring 4.68 m. along its east-west axis, has a plaster floor just 10 cm. below the level of the south wall, that is at a level of 94.22 m. Although there is little plaster preserved on the wall itself, there were indications of where the wall and floor meet.

Room 23. This room is separated from room 22 by a poorly built wall. No floor level was found.

Room 24. A room without floor level measuring 5.19 m. along its east-west axis and 5.92 m. north-south.

Room 25. This room was not fully excavated, as can be seen from the plan.

Room 26. This room was not excavated except for the south wall, the east wall, and parts of the west and north walls.

Room 27. In the south wall there is an opening of 60 cm., possibly for a passageway in a period of reuse. The east wall is 52 cm. lower than the south wall.

Room 28. On all four sides of this room there is evidence of white plaster with a high lime content. In the southwest corner, 90 cm. below the top of the south wall, there is a floor level consisting of white plaster. The level of this floor is 94.46 m.

Room 29. This room, measuring 5.30 by 4.01 m., has no floor level which could be detected. The top of the north wall is 80 cm. lower than the tops of the walls of the other three sides; this difference may indicate the slope of the ground on which the building was built (see pl. 1:1). The foundation walls to the south and the east sides extend to a depth of 2 m. Alongside the north wall is the remnant of a wall from another period, consisting of two courses of cut stone and one course of foundation structure.

Room 30. A rectangular room measuring 6.80 by 4.05 m. The floor level, although not clear, seems to be the same as that of the hypocaust. The lower part of the east wall of the room evidences a step of about 1 m. from the lower level to the north to the higher ground to the south.

Room 31. A room measuring 5.50 by 4.20 m. has in its south wall a doorway 1.22 m. wide leading into the court (room 33).

Room 32. Extending westward from the east wall of this area is a secondary wall, not bonded with it, and clearly a later construction, since the bottom course of the secondary wall of two courses is above the top level of the adjoining wall.

The Small Court (room 33). A small court, measuring 18.31 by 12.64 m., stands within a complex of rooms at the western end of the building. Access to it is by three entrances: one large entrance on the east side, 4.27 m. wide, connects it with the large court; there are two smaller doorways, one to the north (see above, description of room 32) and one to the south corresponding to it. The entrance on the east (pl. 14:2) had a sill of well cut stones and door jambs of cut stone. For the entrance on the south there is a sill and door jambs of well cut masonry (see pl. 12:1) preserved to a height of 0.45 m. The outer wall of this court is unattached to the building except for the corners bonded to the west wall of the main court and to the south end of the west wall of room 31. Although all the superstructure had been robbed from the outer walls of the court, the foundation wall has remained with sharp upper

edges which are certainly the original top of the foundation (see pls. 12:1, 2; 13:1).

Extending around three sides of this court is a foundation wall supporting pedestals. The average distance between the outer and inner wall is 1.50 m. The east-west walls extend for a distance of 12.20 m. and each supported eight pedestals; the north-south wall supports four additional pedestals and extends a distance of 9.60 m. The average length of the six bases of the pedestals arranged along the west wall is 0.80 m.; while the average spacing between them is 0.96 m. The bases stand upon one course of ashlar masonry (see pl. 14:1 for construction) which rests upon a foundation wall of pebbles of approximately the same width. A pit was dug in the center of the court, but with negative results.

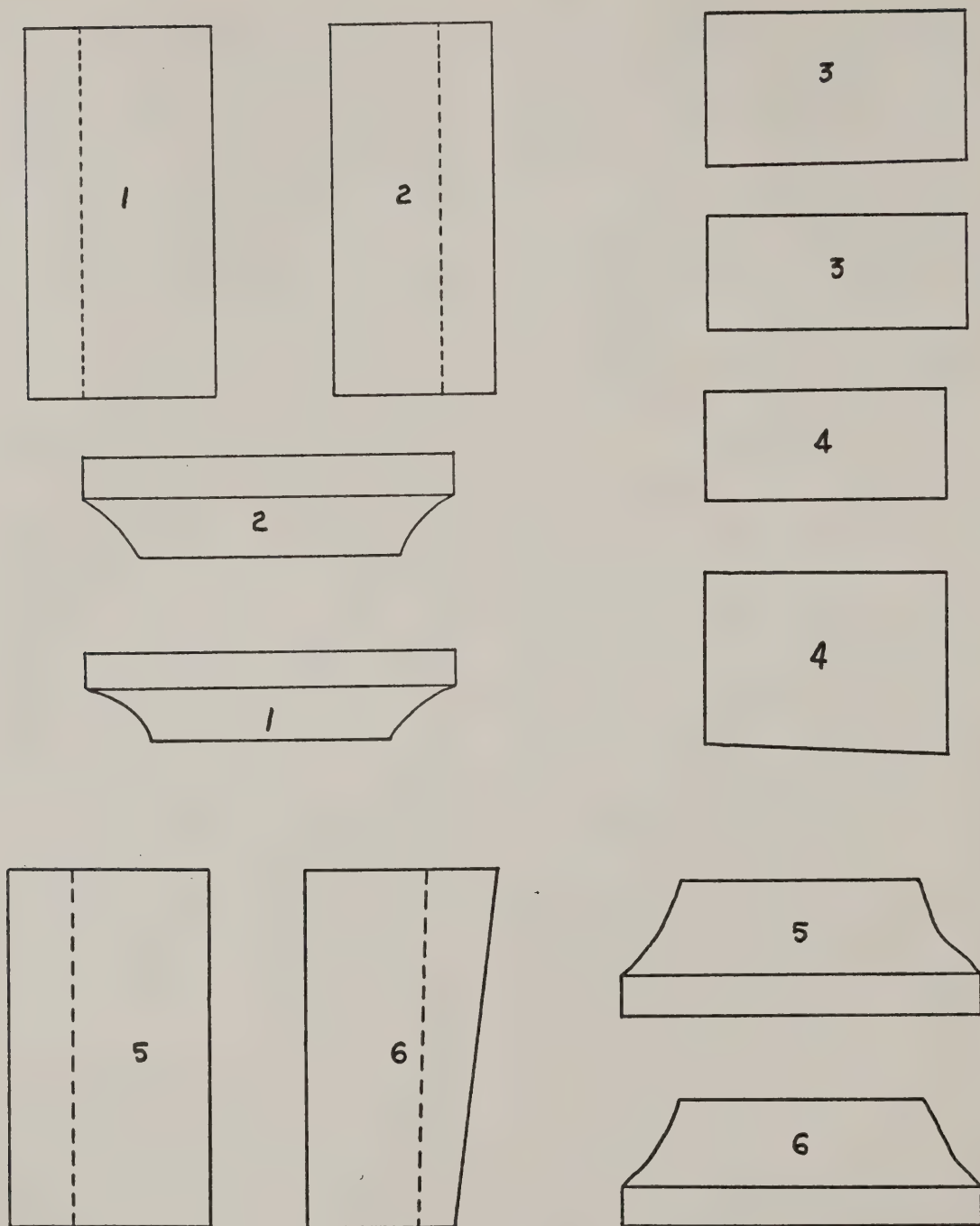
Two of the pedestals were standing to a height of 0.93 m. (pl. 13). One of these, the corner pedestal at the northwest corner, was taken apart and measured. There was no evidence for mortar between the stones and considerable difference in the measurements of the various parts of the pedestal. The top consists of two blocks of soft stone, blocks 1 and 2, with edge faces and curves smoothly cut, but with other faces rather rough. No evidence of cement or plaster is on them. The middle of the pedestal consists of two soft stone blocks standing on edge, blocks 3 and 4. On the ends of block 4 are traces of white plaster, but none appears on block 3. Note the discrepancies in the sizes of the two blocks. The base consists of two blocks similar to those which served as the top, blocks 5 and 6. The latter has on its inside face a mason's mark deeply cut, like an inverted *T*. Note also the discrepancies in the measurements of the members of the lower part of the pedestal. Not only is the cutting of the square ends uneven, but the curved surfaces are not in the same arc. There are no dowel holes in any of these blocks. The entire pedestal rests on a single course of cut masonry, which in turn rests on a foundation of pebbles. See p. 8 for drawings of pedestal.

The function of the pedestals of this small court could not be determined with certainty. It seems likely that these rows of pedestals belonged to the original structure of the building, since the arrangement of the court in the general plan is symmetrical and the foundation for the twenty pedestals is seemingly arranged symmetrically within the small court itself. The reason for the

failure of stone-looters to carry off the cut stone of some of the pedestals and their foundation is clear—as has been stated above—if one assumes that the looters robbed by trenching after the building had been partly covered over, and one notices that the pedestal wall is at no point attached to the main building. It is possible that the pedestals were the bases for columns of a colonnade; however, they are of poor construction and could not easily have borne the thrust of heavy stone columns and the roof. The tops of the two complete pedestals were carefully scrutinized for any possible evidence for dowel holes or other means for attaching statuary or other objects for which they may have served as supports; but for these there is no evidence. The function of this court must, therefore, for the present remain an open question until parallels are found which may suggest an answer.

The area to the west and to the south of the small court was only partially excavated. It was determined that there are no adjoining walls leading off to the south from the north wall of the small court; nor are there walls leading westward from the segment of the west wall of the larger court lying south of the small court. An examination of the area to the west of the court did reveal a later fragment of a wall running north and south (shown on pl. 66), but there was no indication of any east-west walls which might join with the west wall of the small court. The general plan, as it has been suggested by Prof. Detweiler, would seem to call for rooms in this section corresponding to those in the east wing; but for these there was no evidence except for room 31. It may be that the plan of the building was either never fully completed, or if it was, the wash from the hills, or later builders, destroyed even the foundations in this area.

The Large Court. The central element of the building is a large court, measuring 41.82 by 34.90 m., with a foundation wall which evidently supported a colonnade. While no column bases were found in place on the foundation wall a number of column drums were found in K'3' at the southwest corner of the court. As far as could be seen in the areas excavated, there are no connecting walls between the wall of the court and the foundation for the colonnade within it. Only three doorways leading into the court could be established: the doorway between the larger and



0 10 20 30 40 50 Cm.

the smaller court has been described above; a doorway, 1.17 m. wide, was found in the west wall of the court to the south of the smaller court. The door jambs built of ashlar masonry are standing to a height of 0.80 m. above the sill. The sill itself evidenced rebuilding, in that a column drum had been incorporated in it. A third doorway with plastered sill and approximately 1 m. in width leads from room 8 into the main court.

The inner wall of the court is of the usual pebble construction and is approximately 1 m. in width except on the west side, where it measures 0.82 m. wide, and on the north side, where an original 1 m. wall has been enlarged by an addition of 40 cm. on the north face. This addition has a face which sloped outward toward the bottom (see pl. 4:1). The north wall (without the addition) of the colonnade is set 3.40 m. from the north wall of the court; the east wall, 3.30 m. from the outside; the south wall 3.28 m.; and the east wall measures 4.39 m. from the outside wall of the court. The center of the court was dug, but with negative results.

E. THE WATER SYSTEM AND BATHS

The source of the water used in the building was to the southwest (as is the source of water for irrigation of the field which today covers the site). A trace of the channel which supplied the water for the reservoir of room 10 and the stepped bath of room 9, was uncovered, leading from the main court across the colonnade wall. The channel is constructed on a pebble foundation and built of small stones set in mortar and covered with flat slabs of sandstone. The channel which leads to room 10 (see pl. 4:4) branches off just before it reaches the south wall of the reservoir and runs parallel to the wall until it reaches the entrance point for room 9. At the point of junction the water could be diverted into one or the other of the two courses. The end of the channel at room 10 was a pottery tile. Just inside the north colonnade wall of the larger court is a gutter, which may have caught the rain water from the roof and conducted it into the channel which feeds into the rooms to the north. The stepped bath of room 15 was supplied with water by a channel which could be traced under the floor of room 14 and slightly beyond the south wall of the latter room.

A well-built drain leads from the overflow level

of the stepped bath in room 9, passes through rooms 2 and 1, and curves to the north beyond the east wall of the building (see pl. 4:2). This, too, is covered by slabs of cut stone (see pl. 4:3).

The long stretch of wall which runs parallel to the north wall of the building at the western end is a foundation for a water channel, traces of which could be seen in the segment to the north of room 21 (pl. 6:3) and elsewhere. The fragmentary remains of the actual water channel on this foundation make it difficult to determine the direction of the flow. A check on the levels of two segments of the drain separated by a distance of approximately 15 m. reveals a drop of only 8 cm. from west to east. This slope may not, however, reflect the direction of the drainage, since the channel is only roughly indicated at these points. The eastern end of the channel wall is broken away at the top and is 48 cm. lower than the western end, on which is preserved a segment of the channel. In any case the drain could have served, if it is contemporary with the building, to carry away the water from the stepped bath of room 15 and from the hypocaust of room 19.

Baths

Room 9. See pls. 65:1 (for section), 5:2. This room consists of a rectangular, plastered basin or stepped bath, measuring 2.35 by 3.61 m., with six steps leading down to the basin at the bottom, which measures 2.35 by 1.35 m. The distance from the bottom of this basin to the first step is 1.12 m. The six steps, from bottom to top, rise with the following measurements: 0.29 m., 0.28 m., 0.41 m., 0.29 m., 0.30 m., 0.31 m., making a total depth of 3 m. from the top step on the north. The outlet, to the east, is 4 cm. higher than the top step, as is the inlet for the basin. These measurements indicate that the wall of the bath extended up higher than the top step to the north, as it does on the south side of the bath. The depth of the water when the bath was full was 3.04 m. The steps themselves are of unequal width, as can be seen in the section on pl. 65:1 and in the photograph on pl. 5:2. The third step from the top is 0.62 m. wide, about twice the width of the one immediately below it, which measures 0.35 m. wide.

The approach to the bath is from the north, but here the floor level has completely disappeared. The west wall, separating the bath from the reser-

voir to the east, was approximately 50 cm. in width, made of rubble set in gray mortar, but had toppled over into the reservoir.

The plaster on the walls and steps of the bath averages 5 cm. in thickness and appears to have been applied in layers. The inside layers are a dark gray and have a high ash content; the outer layer has a higher lime content and is more tan than gray.

The lowest meter of debris in the bath yielded the distinctive pottery forms shown on pl. 39 and discussed in the section on pottery. With the exception of one EB base and a possible Arabic sherd the pottery from the bottom was consistently Roman. In addition to pottery there were found bits of blue, yellow, and red paint which had probably fallen from the upper walls or the ceiling. One piece of red paint, now adhering to mud, measures 20 by 10 cm.

Room 10. West of the bath described above is a rectangular cistern, measuring 4.62 by 3.95 m. (pl. 5:1), which was fed by an inlet on the south side. At the point where the aqueduct empties into the cistern there were fragments of a tile. The depth of the reservoir is 3.38 m. from a point on the top of the well preserved west wall to the bottom; the distance from the bottom of the aqueduct which emptied into the cistern to the bottom is 3.15 m. The corners of the reservoir are rounded in the plastering, and are similar to those of room 9. The collapse of the east wall of the reservoir destroyed any connection which may have existed between the two basins.

The significant pottery forms from the 50 cm. of debris at the bottom of the reservoir are shown on pl. 38. A check on the pottery showed a predominance of Roman ware, with the exception of three pieces of EB ware, which were obviously intrusive.

Room 15. A rectangular bath (pl. 6:1,2), with six steps leading down to the bottom, measures approximately 3 by 2 m. The bath is similar in plan to that of room 9, although smaller in size. At the deepest part the bottom is 2.12 m. below the top of the uppermost step and 2.22 m. below the base of the aqueduct which supplied the water at the south wall (pl. 6:1). From the bottom of the bath to the first step is a distance of 80 cm. The rise of the other steps is fairly uniform. The plaster on the steps and the walls is similar to that in room 9. Mortar is used in the rubble walls to

the east and to the north, where the masonry could be examined. Presumably the other walls are of similar construction. The pottery from the 40 cm. of debris at the bottom was consistently Roman. From the top of the first step came a coin of Archelaus (A2280).

Hypocaust

Room 19. This room (pls. 65:2; 7; 8; 9) is rectangular in shape, measuring 4.21 by 3.91 m., with a floor of 72 tile flags set 0.74 m. below the level of the mosaic of the adjoining room 17. Within this chamber, set below the floor level of the building, was debris which included pieces of mosaic, fragments of tile, plaster, sandstone blocks, sherds, pottery discs, pottery flags, and fragments of architectural pieces. Those objects which are peculiar to the hypocaust will be discussed below; sherds, and architectural pieces will be listed and discussed in the general section dealing with these objects.

The walls of the chamber are of the rubble construction which characterized the foundation walls of the building. In the west wall is a doorway, 72 cm. wide, opening into room 20, which served, to judge from the layer of ash mentioned in the description of that room, as a stoking room for the chamber of the hypocaust. In the doorway itself was a layer of ash and black soot varying from 4 to 25 cm. in thickness, and containing the top of a Roman lamp and fragments of a Roman cooking-pot. At the top of the doorway there is one stone in such a position as to suggest that there had been an arch between rooms 19 and 20. The south wall (see pls. 8:1; 9:2,3) has at the east end an upper course of cut stones, which are apparent to the left on pl. 9:2. After a short distance, however, the course continues, set back from the face of the wall for a distance of 72 cm. In front of this recessed course and on top of the foundation wall was a layer of gray ash which suggested that here air ducts may have conducted the heat from the chamber below to the walls of the room above. At the western end of the south wall this recessed course of cut stone is completely missing (see pl. 8:1); this provides a possible entrance into the room at this corner. The east wall of the chamber separates it from the two rooms 17 and 18. Room 19 connected with room 17, since mosaic work is found in place between the two rooms and a stone overhanging the chamber of room 19 (pl. 9:1)

seems to serve as a sill between the two rooms. A row of four sandstone supports (pl. 9:1) is in place along the east wall, apparently having replaced the original columns of round tiles. The north wall is badly damaged and bears evidence of having been repaired with slabs of sandstone (pl. 8:2, left) which served as support for the roof as well as the wall of the chamber. A heavy deposit of gray ash was noted along the entire north side of the room, especially in the area behind the three large standing slabs to the west of the north wall.

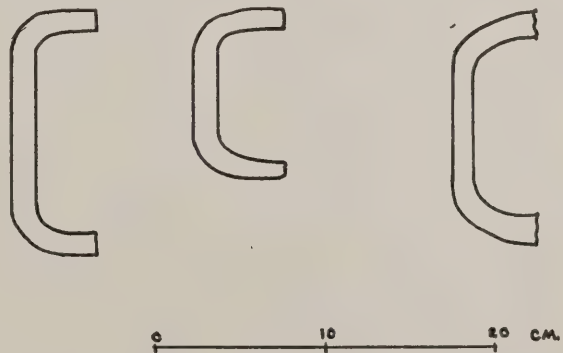
The floor of the chamber is composed of 72 pottery flags, 8 rows running east-west, and 9 rows running north-south. The flags measure 46 by 46 cm. and have around each edge of the top side a slight groove 2 cm. from the edge. The walls of the room come within 2 to 3 cm. of the edge of the tiles, except at the south, where the gap between the wall and the edge of the flags is from 6 to 9 cm.

Filling the debris of the chamber were numerous pottery discs, measuring 18 to 19 cm. in diameter and 5 cm. in thickness. Along the entire south side (pl. 8:1) and on the south ends of the east and west walls discs seem to be *in situ*, standing in rows about 5 cm. from the wall and spaced approximately 37 cm. apart. From two to five discs are piled on top of each other, with mortar between. Obviously the piles consisted of more than 5 discs and originally extended upwards to the level of the floor which the columns supported. The level of the bottom of the upper floor must have been about the level of the line of soot found around the walls, namely 74 cm. above the level of the lower floor. As can be seen in pl. 9:4 a pile of five discs had fallen from four which are *in situ* along the west wall immediately before the doorway leading to room 20.

In addition to the discs, flags of two sizes appeared in the debris of room 19. Those of the larger size, measuring 56 by 56 cm., have soot on one side. The smaller ones, measuring 25 by 25 cm. and 4.5 cm. thick, frequently have a circle of mortar on one side corresponding in size to the round pottery discs, thus indicating that they served as the tops for the circular columns; on the opposite side is mortar. Traces of soot were also observed on these elements. It seems likely that on top of the smaller flags which topped the circular columns rested the larger flags, which in turn formed the base for the mosaic floor of the upper room. The pieces of mosaic (of which 21 baskets

came from the area I'-K' 5-7) were scattered about the debris and vary greatly in size (averaging about 26 by 20 cm.). Some fragments were found upside down and some in a slanting position. Most of the mosaic appeared in the southeast corner, the center, and the northern end of the room. The tesserae average about .9 cm. along each side of the cube. These cubes of black, white, and red stone were generally set in plaster of several layers; the thickness of the first layer is 5.5 cm., of the second, 1.5 cm. and of the third 1 cm., making a total thickness of about 9 cm. On pl. 11 appear five fragments of mosaic found in the hypocaust. The design of 11:2 and 11:5 is a common border design and has been found at Samaria in the fourth Roman period (J. W. Crowfoot, et al., *The Buildings at Samaria*, 1942, pl. LXXXVII, 1, 2). The pattern of 11:4 is also known from Samaria in the fourth Roman period (pl. LXXXVII, 2).

At the north end of the chamber the columns of discs were not found, but in their stead (especially at the northwest corner) were pottery cylinders open at both ends and approximately the same diameter as that of the discs, and measuring 13 cm. in height (pl. 7:1, right). While the function of these cylinders is not clear it is possible that these fragments were parts of pipes which may have served as flues. Fragments of curved tiles were found in great quantities in the debris of this room. No whole tile was found but one fragment extended to 37.5 cm. in length; the widths differ as can be seen from the measurements of three representative fragments.



It was impossible to tell from the position in which these tiles appeared just how they had been used. It is interesting to note that there is plaster on the convex side of these fragments and that over this plaster is a layer of finer plaster which pro-

vided the surface for the wall itself. If this was the manner of attachment to the wall of the room, then the tiles served as hot-air flues through which hot air circulated to warm the walls of the room above the chamber.

F. ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENTS

Column Drums

Scattered throughout the excavated area were column drums (16:1 and 2) and fragments. These sandstone drums are all plain, without fluting, except for one on pl. 18:5, which is coated with white plaster on which small ridges are molded. That this one piece was found in close association with twelve other drums along the foundation for the colonnade of the large court suggests that the columns here may have been plastered with this fluting. Most of the ends of

drums have squared dowel holes, as can be seen from the descriptions below, and four bear mason's marks, which are reproduced in the catalogue of these pieces.

In addition to the above drums and fragments there were found 30 smaller fragments from which neither the height nor the diameter of the column can be estimated. Eight of these fragments have upon them bits of white plaster and three of the eight have traces of red paint on the plaster. On another fragment there is evidence of red paint on the stone itself. In no case is the plaster fluted, however.

Capitals

Two fairly well preserved pilaster capitals of the Corinthian order were found reused as a part of a poorly constructed later wall at the western side of the building (P' 4), where evidence for rebuilding,

List of Column Drums

<i>Height</i>	<i>Diameters</i>		<i>Provenance</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
	<i>Smaller</i>	<i>Larger</i>		
.345 m.	.405 m.	.408 m.	F' 5	Mason's marks on larger end: + h h
.425	.417	.420	F' 5	Mason's marks on smaller end: ++Z
.425	.473	.477	L'M' 7	Mason's mark on larger end: H
Frag. h.: 12-30	.505		L'M' 7	
Frag. h.: 29	.530	.533	L'M' 7	
.33	.41		F' 3/4	Mason's marks: R++I
.23	.44	.45	D' 4	
Frag.	.47		F' 6	
Frag. ? .32	.50		L' 6	
.415	.515		J'K' 3'	Dowel hole .111 graduating to square .035.
.262	.503		K' 3'	Square dowel hole: .042.
.32	.495	.505	K' 3'	Square dowel hole: .025.
.347	.528		K' 3'	Dowel hole: .095 graduating to square .04.
.373	.485	.492	K' 3'	Square dowel hole: .04.
				Fluting in white plaster .006-.009 thick.
				Fluting ridges .015 wide and average .06 apart. See pl. 18:5.
.273	.535		J'K' 3'	Square dowel hole: .035.
.23	.465	.47	K' 3'	Square dowel holes: .03 and .04. Traces of white plaster coating.
.273	.515		K' 3'	Square dowel hole: .03.
.375	.501	.505	K' 3'	Square dowel hole: .04. Traces of plaster facing.
.285	.54		J'K' 3'	Square dowel hole. .04.
.413	.48	.485	K' 3'	" " " .03.
.243	.455		K' 3'	" " " .03.
.235	.463		J' 3'	" " " .03.
Frag.	.53 (?)		Room 31	

probably in Arab times, is most apparent. That the Corinthian order of capital had been used in the building of the Roman period, however, is suggested by the finding of thirteen fragments of Corinthian capitals in other areas of the excavation, five of them from the area of rooms 13 and 29 (L' 5 and 6). Best preserved of the two pilaster capitals is that shown on pl. 18:1 of white sandstone and measuring overall .35 m. in height and .40 m. in diameter (including the .13 m. projection to the left of the photograph on 18:1). The second pilaster capital, pl. 18:2, measures .44 m. high and .415 m. in diameter (including an attachment projection of .14 m.). It too is of white sandstone. The volute, pl. 18:6, found in M' 3, may belong to one of the above or to a similar Corinthian capital. Its measurements are: .148 m. by .077 m. by .085 m. in thickness. These capitals have but a single row of leaves represented and are cut in a linear, rather than in a plastic style. The design has some features in common with a pilaster capital from the 2nd century A.D. Triumphal Arch at Jerash (Carl H. Kraeling, ed., *Gerasa: City of the Decapolis*, 1938, pl. XI d) but the Jerash example has deeper drilling than our capitals, which display an earlier and probably a pre-Flavian style (see D. Schlumberger, *Syria*, vol. 14, 1933, pp. 283-317, for a study of Syrian, Palestinian and Arabian forms of the Corinthian capital). Two fragments bear traces of red paint, while one has traces of red, blue, and gold.

Two crude examples of Ionic capitals appeared, both from the area of the large court (cat. no. 17 from F' 3-4; cat. no. 295 from J'K' 3). No. 17 is shown in two views on 18:3 and 4 and is for a column .40 m. in diameter. The other Ionic capital is similar in design, but belongs to a column .35 m. in diameter.

Cornice

Nine sandstone blocks of cornice bearing the egg-and-dart pattern appeared, all but one of which came from beneath the old Roman Jericho-Jerusalem road (A' 4'). In addition there were five fragments of cornice work with evidence of the same design from other areas. Two of the best-preserved examples of whole blocks are shown on 17:5; others, on 16:1. The length of the blocks range from .74 m. to .55 m.; three may have belonged together in the same cornice since they measured in length between .62 m. and .63 m. The width varies, as might be expected, from .235 m.

to .445 m. Five have exactly the same height, .245 m.; the others range from .19 m. to .265 m. in height. An example of this kind of decoration appears at Beisan from the Hellenistic-Roman temple, where it is combined with dentil work just above it (A. Rowe, *The Topography and History of Beth-Shan*, vol. 1, 1930, pl. 52, 3).

The three fairly complete sandstone blocks of cornice with dentil decoration are shown on pl. 17:1, 2, 3. In addition, eighteen other fragments of this type of decoration were found in the areas of the building to the west covered by rooms 16 to 31. While it was not uncommon for dentil work to be used with egg-and-dart pattern (as at Beisan, for example), it is interesting to note that only two of the fourteen pieces of egg-and-dart came from the area to which the dentil work was confined, that is rooms 16 to 31, and most of it was found at the extreme southeast corner of the building.

Miscellaneous

A great number of fragments of plain molding made their appearance. On pl. 17:6 is a well preserved piece from P' 8-9, measuring .49 m. by .38 m. by .22 m. A piece with slightly different profile is shown on pl. 18:7, from F' 4.

While thirty-two fragments of column bases appeared in the course of the excavation, only one example provided a sufficiently large arc to supply the diameter of the column which stood upon it. This was a piece from J' 4, which has a diameter of .51 m. at the top, which is provided with a square dowel hole measuring .07 m., and a diameter of .55 m. at the bottom, where there is only a flat base without any means of attachment.

Five pieces of worked stone, probably spandrels, were found in debris. An interesting decorative element appeared in the form of rosettes carved in white sandstone. They range from .125 m. to .133 m. in diameter and are from .03 m. to .038 m. thick. One is shown on pl. 17:4.

It is noteworthy that few squared building stones, which had once composed the ashlar masonry of the building, escaped the eyes of later stone-looters. The few pieces mentioned in the description of the building which were found *in situ* are just about all which remained. Fortunately the pieces of decoration were either little appreciated by the looters or did not lend themselves to their immediate purposes, and remain as evidence for the decoration of this ancient building.

II. THE POTTERY

A. CHALCOLITHIC-EARLY BRONZE POTTERY

The discovery during the first few days of the 1951 excavation at 'Alayiq of an abundance of what seemed to be Chalcolithic and Early Bronze pottery was a surprise, since no mention of pottery from these early periods had appeared in the report of the 1950 season (BASOR, no. 120, pp. 11-22). This early ware first appeared in a trial trench (T 17-18, on the general plan, pl. 66), 3 by 5 m., to the south of the façade. The trench was excavated to a depth of 3.75 m., where virgin soil appeared, and was found to contain thirteen layers or deposits of the early ware unmixed with the Roman and Arabic pottery, which appeared elsewhere in the excavation. As the work of excavating progressed, great quantities of similar Chalcolithic-Early Bronze ware appeared elsewhere, but it was always from a disturbed context and thoroughly mixed with the pottery of the later periods represented at 'Alayiq. Since the pottery from T 17-18 was the only pure deposit of the earliest ware, it is presented on plates 21-25:8 (with the exception of a few pieces shown elsewhere) and arranged by layers from XIII to I. Professor William H. Morton was in charge of the supervision of this particular area and the notes

on the thirteen layers in which the pottery was found are his observations. A photograph of the cut on the south side of T 17-18 is shown on pl. 20:1. The following table is a listing of the sherds by levels and brief observations on the context in which they were found.

As can be seen from the two photographs on pl. 20 and from the general plan of pl. 66, a wall projects from the south side of trench T 17-18. Its top is 115 cm. below the surface and it extends downward another 96 cm. Since the layers of deposit containing the early pottery continue for 164 cm. below the bottom of the wall and extend into the area to the west of the wall, it is reasonably certain that the wall is unrelated to the deposit and was probably a trench-laid foundation wall of a later period, although the evidence for the cut of the trench is very faint.

A study of the pottery by levels has not as yet indicated any noticeable typological changes. It is, therefore, unwarranted to speak of these layers as stratification of occupation, even though the change in color and the appearance of charcoal and ash in III, V, and XII make it tempting to seek some sequence in forms in this relatively undisturbed deposit of early ware. It would seem

<i>Level</i>	<i>Depth from surface in centimeters</i>	<i>Plate and no.</i>	<i>Observations</i>
I	0-115	32:7, 14	Pebbles, plaster and building stone.
II	115-155	25:1-8, 11; 35:4	Brown soil, free from debris.
III	155-195	24:1-12; 35:3, 6-8	Black soil filled with charcoal and evidence of burning; extends about 1 m. on east side of pit. Maximum depth of 40 cm. in center of south wall; tapered toward sides.
IV	195-215	23:4-12	Layer of brown earth.
V	215-225	23:1-3	Black, burnt layer of earth.
VI	225-240	22:9, 12, 13, 15, 16; 25:12	Brown soil.
VII	240-248	22:11	Layer of black earth.
VIII	248-260	22:7, 8, 10, 14	Brown soil.
IX	260-280	22:1-6; 29:6	Gray-black earth.
X	280-295	21:9, 11	Brown earth.
XI	295-343	21:6-8, 10	Brown earth separated from X by a thin layer of gray earth.
XII	343-362	21:3-5	Black soil mixed with very black ash.
XIII	362-375	21:1-2	Brown earth.

more likely that the deposit represents either the piling up of debris or a wash of Chalcolithic-Early Bronze material from the higher area to the south. The relatively shallow deposit of 13 layers and the absence of any associated building remains would also indicate something other than what can properly be called stratification.

Sequence of Chalcolithic-Early Bronze Pottery

In 1937 G. Ernest Wright (PPEB, Table of Related Deposits I and II) established a sequence of related deposits of Chalcolithic-Early Bronze pottery and devised a terminology for these periods, which has been only slightly altered by new discoveries and research. The major addition since 1937 to this material from which Wright made his synthesis has come from the excavations of R. de Vaux at Tell el-Far'ah during four seasons from 1946 to 1951 (RB, 1947, pp. 394-433, 573-589; 1948, pp. 544-580; 1949, pp. 102-138; 1951, pp. 393-430, 566-590; 1952, pp. 551-583). The publication of Nelson Glueck's *Explorations in Eastern Palestine, IV* (Annual, XXV-XXVIII) has supplied a wealth of new material, especially the remarkably homogenous LC-EB I collection of sherds from Tell Umm Ḥamād Sherqī in Transjordan, near the junction of the Wādī Zerqa and the Jordan. Additional comparative material of these periods from Megiddo has been made available through the publication of *Megiddo Tombs* by P. L. O. Guy in 1938; *Notes on the Megiddo Pottery of Strata VI-XX* by G. M. Shipton in 1939; and *Megiddo II: Seasons of 1935-39* in 1948 (see review by W. F. Albright in *American Journal of Archaeology*, 1949, pp. 213-215; by Wright, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 1950, pp. 56-60). The appearance of a more complete publication of the three campaigns at et-Tell (Ai) in Judith Marquet-Krause, *Les fouilles de 'Ay (et-Tell), 1933-1935*, in 1949, and the results from Tell en-Nasbeh in C. C. McCown, *Tell en-Nasbeh*, 1947, have provided significant additions for the EB period. The pottery from Beth-shan XVIII-XI, which was published only in drawing and without descriptive catalogue in *The Museum Journal*, 1935, pp. 5-22, pls. I-X, has been studied by the writer from the field catalogue and the collections of sherds in the University Museum at Philadelphia and in the Palestine Archaeological Museum in Jerusalem, with special attention

to a comparison with forms found in 1951 at 'Alayiq. Albright has revised and supplemented his earlier views (*Journal of the Palestine Oriental Society*, 1935, pp. 193 ff.) of the sequence of Chalcolithic-Early Bronze pottery in his *Archaeology of Palestine*, 1949, pp. 65-79, and employed a simpler and more precise terminology for the Chalcolithic period than that suggested by Wright in 1937. Glueck follows in his discussions Albright's terminology and is in essential agreement as to the sequence of deposits from the Chalcolithic-Early Bronze periods (Annual, XXV-XXVIII, pp. 327-329). The following outline, which is heavily dependent upon Albright's synthesis in *Archaeology of Palestine*, will serve as a guide to the discussion of the 'Alayiq material:

Early Chalcolithic

- Jericho VIII (AAA, 1932, pp. 3-22, 35-54; 1935, pp. 143-184; 1936, pp. 67-100)
- Wādī Ghazzeh, early sites (Beth-Pelet II)
- Megiddo XX (but mixed with Middle and Late Chalcolithic)
- Tell el-Far'ah (Énéolithique Moyen)

Middle Chalcolithic

- Ghassul IV (A. Mallon, et al., *Teleilat Ghassul*, I, Rome, 1934; II, Rome, 1940)
- Khudheirah (*Journal of the Palestine Oriental Society*, 17, 1937, pp. 15-30)

Late Chalcolithic

- Beth-shan XVIII-XVI
- Tell el-Far'ah (Énéolithique Supérieur)
- Tell Umm Ḥamād Sherqī (earlier and larger part)
- Megiddo XIX (in part)

Early Bronze I

North

- Megiddo, Stages VII-V/IV = Stratum XIX (in part)
- Beth-shan XV-XIV
- Beth-Yerah II (*Bulletin of the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society*, vol. 13, 1946-47, pp. 52-64, pls. 1-3)
- Tell Umm Ḥamād Sherqī (later part)

South

- Ophel, Tomb 3 (H. Vincent, *Jerusalem sous terre*, 1911)
- Gezer, Caves (R. A. S. Macalister, *The Excavation of Gezer*, 1912)

Ai, Necropolis
Jericho VII-V
Tell en-Nasbeh, early burials

Early Bronze II

Beth-shan XIII
Megiddo XVIII
Jericho IV
Beth-Yerah III

Early Bronze III

Beth-shan XII-XI
Megiddo XVII-XVI
Jericho III
Beth-Yerah IV
Ai, temple and shrine

Early Bronze IV

Tell Beit Mirsim J

Comparisons with Other Sites

Because of the proximity of 'Alayiq to Jericho (Tell es-Sultân) and to Ghassul we shall look first to these sites for possible correspondences and then to the materials from Wâdi Ghazzeh and the newly discovered pottery from Tell el-Far'ah and Tell Umm Ḥamâd Sherqî.

A study of the characteristic forms of Jericho VIII on pls. XXXII and XXXIII of AAA, 1936, reveals only a few features in common with 'Alayiq. The bow-rim, so characteristic of Jericho VIII, was not found at the neighboring 'Alayiq. Only one possible example of a mat-impressed base, 22:3, among quantities of plain, flat bases, appeared in our excavation; in Jericho VIII, Ben-Dor states that "its presence [circular mat-impression on bases] is ubiquitous, and only in a limited number of cases the base is quite smooth" (AAA, 1936, p. 87). Of the several types of loop-handles found at 'Alayiq only one, 30:12, seems analogous to the loop-handles with splayed upper and lower attachments in Jericho VIII (AAA, 1936, pl. XXXII, 27). The latter site was characterized by small, burnished bowls (pl. XXXII, 26), but the profile is unmatched by any of the 'Alayiq examples (57:15-23). The cup shown on Ben-Dor's pl. XXXII, 23A does resemble our 34:9=57:13, but the latter is decorated with vertical lines of paint. It appears that the correspondences with Jericho VIII are too few and the discrepancies too great to evidence any settlement at 'Alayiq during the Early Chal-

colithic period, at least as it is represented by Jericho VIII.

In his description of the pottery of Jericho VII and VI, FitzGerald lists as the most distinctive decoration "carmine red, brown or black parallel lines, forming bands which run diagonally to the axis of the vase and meet one another at an angle" (AAA, 1936, p. 97), and calls attention to the prevalence of this characteristic decoration at Ai, Gezer, and Ophel, and the absence of it at the northerly sites of Beth-shan and Megiddo. Wright points to the prevalence of this type of painted pottery in EB I in the south and suggests the term "EB Painted Pottery Culture" for the remains there (PPEB, p. 66). Of all the examples of painting on pottery from 'Alayiq only one fragment, 31:14, could possibly be from the type of painted bulbous jar so characteristic of Jericho VII-VI. The deep bowl from Jericho VI (AAA, 1936, pl. XXXV, 6) is similar in shape to 27:1=56:16. A lug-handle at junction of neck and body appears in Jericho VI (AAA, 1936, pl. XXXVI, 2) and in our 21:8. Jars covered with thick, white slip and decorated with lines of red or orange paint are said to have been frequent in Jericho VII-VI (AAA, 1935, pl. XXVI, 10, 11; 1936, p. 100); our 31:12 and 13 are similar in technique and in color. High-loop-handles from Jericho VII (AAA, 1936, pl. XXXVI, 21) did also appear at 'Alayiq in plain form (unpublished) but the decorated and nicked types were much more common, as can be seen from our pl. 30. The hemispherical bowls of Jericho VII (AAA, 1936, pl. XXXVI, 13, 14) were also common at 'Alayiq (57:17, 18, 19, 21, 23). While these similarities exist between Jericho VII-VI and our pottery, there are, nevertheless, significant differences, but fewer than those between 'Alayiq and the later levels at Jericho or the earlier level Jericho VIII. Wright noticed a gap in the occupation at Jericho between VIII and VII, or of "the particular section of the tell dug" (PPEB, 46-47), as have others, including Glueck, who remarked that "it is somewhat surprising that more material analogous to that of Tell Umm Ḥamâd Sherqî [LC-EB I] has not been found at Jericho" (Annual, XXV-XXVIII, p. 506). Since, as we shall see, the material from Tell Umm Ḥamâd Sherqî is closely allied with that from 'Alayiq, it seems reasonable to suppose that during the break in occupation between Jericho VIII and VII there

was a considerable settlement a short distance to the south at 'Alayiq.

Wright in 1937 (PPEB, pp. 17-23) distinguished ten types of pottery from the rich repertoire of forms at Ghassul. With the exception of the use of rope-molding and scalloped bands around the rims, necks, and shoulders of jars (Ghassul I, fig. 41, 11, 14; fig. 52, 4, 6, 9 [all IV]; cf. 'Alayiq examples on pls. 32 and 33) and the out-turned rim of his type II (cf. our 26:9 and 27:10) there are few additional correspondences at 'Alayiq. The publication of Ghassul II in 1940 has made available some additional comparative material which provides more correspondences in decoration, even though shapes continue to stand in marked contrast to our material. The mat-impression on flat bases shown on pls. 83 and 84 of Ghassul II may correspond to our lone example, 22:3. Indented rims appear from Ghassul IV A, although the number is very small (pl. 65, 1-3; p. 73). Crescent-shaped incisions in IV B are considered by the excavators as the most common type of incisions at Ghassul (pl. 86, 1, 4, 12, and 18 [on raised band]); this type of decoration appears on a coarse sherd, 26:6, from 'Alayiq. Examples of decorated raised bands occur from Ghassul IV B and are shown on pl. 86 of Ghassul II. Particularly striking are correspondences between Ghassul II, 87, 3 and 'Alayiq 32:12; 87, 6 and our 33:2; and 87, 8 and our 27:6. The crudely formed teat-handle shown on Ghassul II, pl. 91, 2 is not unlike the projection on 25:1.

The chronological sequence of the sites in the Wâdi Ghazzeh (Beth-Pelet II) is difficult to determine. Wright (PPEB, pp. 23-25) equates E and O with Ghassul and places D1, M, D2, B, and A in the earlier "Sub-Chalcolithic" period (PPEB, Table of Related Deposits I). This arrangement may serve as a working hypothesis, even though the sequence remains as yet uncertain. Among the sherds from site O on Beth-Pelet II, pl. XXII, are incised and finger-impressed rims akin to our 22:6, 13 and 27:9, a good example of crescent-impressions below the rim as in 'Alayiq 26:6; and wide and narrow bands of paint like our 31:10. Other examples of each of these features appear on Beth-Pelet II, pls. XXXIV and XXXV. From D1 is a rough knob-handle (pl. XXX, 8) similar to 25:1. M has a number of indented rims (pl. XXXIII) like those mentioned above and ware decorated by long incisions (pl.

XXXII, bottom row, third from left) not unlike that in our 32:9. B and A have nicked handles (pl. XXXI) like 'Alayiq 30:6, and finger-impressed rims. A jar with out-turned rim and with diagonal incisions below (pl. XXXIII, third row from bottom) is similar to our 26:9. The loop-handle with vertically incised groove (photographed twice, pl. XXI, extreme lower right, and pl. XXXVII, extreme lower right) from H is identical with our 30:10. Wright assigns this site to EB IV (PPEB, p. 79) as against the earlier Chalcolithic-Early Bronze dating previously held by Vincent and by Albright. H also has divided loop-handles (pl. XXXVII; cf. our 30:13, etc.) as well as decorated rims, loop-handles, and types of ledge-handles, in common with 'Alayiq. The above similarities, while not numerous enough to claim for 'Alayiq a settlement which is contemporary with the Middle Chalcolithic of the Ghassulian sites E and O of Wâdi Ghazzeh, do suffice to demonstrate a continuity of culture between Middle Chalcolithic Wâdi Ghazzeh and the later settlement at 'Alayiq.

The appearance of the distinctive gray-black burnished ware at 'Alayiq is the strongest tie with the LC (Énéolithique Supérieur) on the *tell* and in the tombs at Tell el-Far'ah. For a discussion of specific correspondences see below p. 18. This correspondence is supported by a number of other features at LC Tell el-Far'ah and 'Alayiq. The characteristic type of ledge-handle at LC Tell el-Far'ah is that with indented edge (RB, 1947, p. 409, 18 and 20); these appeared in considerable numbers at 'Alayiq (28:1-4 and perhaps 10). The plain ledge-handle at Far'ah (RB, 1947, p. 409, 21; pl. XV, 21) is long and narrower than those from Beth-shan XVI and above and not unlike 'Alayiq 23:7, 29:7, and possibly 25:8. The small ledge-handle near the rim of a large jar from Tomb 1 at Tell el-Far'ah (RB, 1949, p. 117, 7=pl. X, 2) is almost identical with our 23:12=56:18, even to the red slip outside. Loop-handles appear at Tell el-Far'ah and at 'Alayiq (RB, 1947, p. 409, 22=pl. XV, 8; and 'Alayiq 30:14). The cup or pitcher with high-loop-handle appeared frequently in tombs at Tell el-Far'ah (RB, 1949, p. 113, 11-14, p. 117, 17-21; p. 135, 9-14); compare 'Alayiq 30:13, 15, and perhaps 5, although this example is decorated with diagonal nicking. The loop-handle set between neck and body of a jar (RB, 1949, p. 113, 21=pl. IX, 1) may have a

parallel in either 21:8 or 23:1. For small loop-handles on the rim of jars, see 'Alayiq 30:2 and RB, 1948, p. 559, 16; 1949, pl. VIII, 21; p. 119, 22.

In the report of the first campaign at Tell el-Far'ah, de Vaux wrote of the LC: "Le trait le plus frappant est la fréquence du décor plastique, par incisions ou par impressions, verticales, oblique ou cordées, souvent sur plusieurs bandes parallèles" (RB, 1947, p. 401). Two incised raised-bands around a jar, as seen in our 27:11, appear at Tell el-Far'ah, 1947, pl. XV, 11, 12, 17, 23, 24. Far'ah (RB, 1947, pl. XV, 9, 12) also has the type of large jar with impressed rim and an incised band below it, as our 27:6 and 7. The large, open bowl with decorated rim shown in RB, 1948, p. 559, 12 seems similar in both shape and decoration to our 27:4=56:19. The hole-mouth jar rim drawn in RB, 1948, p. 559, 1 is like 'Alayiq 36:1=56:3. Painted decoration was infrequent at Tell el-Far'ah. There are examples of large bands of brownish black (RB, 1947, pl. XV, 1, 7) like 31:8, 9, 10, a collar of a juglet with vertical lines from the rim (RB, 1947, pl. XV, 6=p. 409, 28) which is matched by 'Alayiq 31:3. Small hemispherical bowls, frequently covered with a red slip and sometimes burnished (RB, 1948, p. 559, 28; 1949, p. 113, 1=pl. VIII, 1; p. 113, 3=pl. VIII, 3 [burnished]) found at Tell el-Far'ah are also represented at 'Alayiq in 21:2, 22:11=57:16, 57:18, 19, 21, 23. A small bowl of burnished ware having conoid projections around the rim (RB, 1952, p. 581, 10=pl. XX, 7) corresponds in shape and finish to our 34:12. After a review of these examples of similarities in technique, form, and decoration between the LC of Tell el-Far'ah and our material, it is difficult to escape the conclusion that there was a settlement at 'Alayiq during the period represented by the LC of Tell el-Far'ah.

Tell Umm Ḥamâd Sherqī was, according to Glueck, a large settlement in the LC period (Annual, XXV-XXVIII, p. 508); later, an EB I settlement of considerably smaller proportion took its place. Glueck has divided the sherds from the site between these two periods on the basis of typology. Raised, impressed bands (scalloped bands) formed the "outstanding decoration" of the LC wares at the site, as can be seen from Annual, XXV-XXVIII, pls. 98, 99, 103. Many parallels can be drawn with our material, particularly on pls. 26, 27, and 33. Detailed discussion

of these decorated bands has appeared above in connection with other sites. Glueck sums up the history of the decorated bands thus: "This type of decoration, with scalloped or indented bands, whether raised or impressed, occurs in the Early Chalcolithic, is common in the Middle Chalcolithic, and is very prominent in the Late Chalcolithic. It loses its popularity in the course of EB I, and dies out in EB II" (Annual, XXV-XXVIII, p. 506; cf. PPEB, pp. 61, 81). The impressed (scalloped) rims shown on Annual XXV-XXVIII, pl. 104, show analogies to our examples: 104, 2=159, 4, cf. our 27:4=56:19; 104, 5=159, 5, cf. our 27:6; 104, 8=156, 10, cf. our 27:11. The scalloped, thumb-indented ledge-handles shown on pl. 102 of Annual, XXV-XXVIII, are of the long, narrow type, of which our 28:1 is a representative. It should be noted that our repertoire of ledge-handles is much more extensive than those published by Glueck from Tell Umm Ḥamâd Sherqī.

Among the sherds published by Glueck from the EB I period at Tell Umm Ḥamâd Sherqī are plain ledge-handles (pl. 104) of the Beth-shan XVI type, which are without parallel at 'Alayiq. Also missing in the painted ware at 'Alayiq is the lattice-burnished ware, an example of which appeared at Tell Umm Ḥamâd Sherqī (Annual, XXV-XXVIII, pl. 106, 7 and references on p. 509). The plain loop-handles (Annual, XXV-XXVIII, pl. 106, 4-6) are like the 'Alayiq example shown on 30:15. The painted sherd shown by Glueck on pl. 106, 2 is analogous to 'Alayiq forms, especially 31:14. On the whole the pottery from 'Alayiq has a marked similarity to that of Tell Umm Ḥamâd Sherqī, with perhaps a closer relationship with the earlier period than with the later.

Features of the Chalcolithic-Early Bronze Ware from 'Alayiq

Among the many types of pottery of the early period at 'Alayiq the most distinctive typologically is a gray-black burnished ware, represented by 10 sherds found in three widely separated areas: trench T 17-18, the northeast corner, and the northwest end of the building. These sherds appear in photograph on pl. 22:12 and pl. 37 and in drawings on pl. 57:27-35. The clay ranges from light to charcoal gray, with the exception of 37:1, which is brownish-gray. The surface is, in all cases, covered with a slip which is highly burnished—always outside and generally on the inside

as well—to a lustrous finish. The color of the burnished slip varies from the black of 37:3 to the chamois or gray with yellowish tint of 37:5 and 6, to the light gray of 37:7. In all examples, except 37:1, where the burnished slip has chipped off except for a small patch inside, the slip has adhered well to the body of the vessel.

All the fragments belong to medium-sized bowls, whose diameter at the rim—where arcs could be measured—ranges from 24 to 30 cm. Most forms have a carinated profile with either a sinuous band (22:12; 37:1, 2) or a row of elongated-knob projections around the outside (37:4-6, 9). Wright discussed this ware in 1937, when examples from Megiddo Stages VII-IV, Beth-shan XVII-XV (only in drawings), 'Affuleh, and Khirbet Kerak (Beth-Yerah) had been published (PPEB, pp. 42 ff.) and suggested the term "Esdraelon Culture" for the context of these gray-black, highly burnished bowls. Since then similar ware has been found in other parts of 'Affuleh (E. L. Sukenik, *Archaeological Investigation at 'Affūla*, 1948, pls. 2, 19, 20 [1]), and farther to the south by de Vaux at Tell el-Far'ah (RB, 1947, p. 409, nos. 12, 13, 14, pp. 401-403) in LC, to which stratum this ware was confined. In area B at Megiddo more examples of this pottery were found in levels XIX and XX (*Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization*, vol. 17, charts XIX, nos. 22-24; XX, nos. 11-13 [XIX, 22=pl. 15, nos. 22, 25; XIX, 23=pl. 15, no. 21; XIX, 24=pl. 15, no. 23; XX, 11=pl. 18, no. 22; XX, 13=pl. 18, nos. 20, 21]. Megiddo II, pl. 1, no. 29; pl. 93, nos. 26, 27, 28; pl. 96, nos. 4, 5; pl. 97, nos. 28-31; pl. 98, no. 10). In the excavation at Khirbet Kerak gray burnished ware of the so-called "Esdraelon Culture" appeared in stratum I and was assigned by the excavators to the LC period (*Israel Exploration Journal*, vol. 2, 1952, p. 167). The repertoire of the gray burnished ware has been considerably enlarged by the discovery of the LC tombs at Tell el-Far'ah in the second and third campaigns, particularly the ware in tombs 3, 5, and 8 (RB, 1949, p. 114, 2), 9 (RB, 1951, p. 572, fig. 4, no. 2), 11 (RB, 1951, p. 575, fig. 6, nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 8), 12 (RB, 1951, p. 584, fig. 12, nos. 8-14). The new forms include a carinated bowl with sinuous band, mounted on a stand with three triangular apertures; a small, flat-bottomed cup with out-turned rim; and examples of the bowl with stand decorated with a rope-molding instead of with the sinuous band or the row of

knobs. On the basis of the association of the contents of tomb 12, de Vaux is led to suggest that the latter part of the civilization of LC, which was characteristic of northern Palestine, was contemporary with the civilization of EB Ia, which originated in southern Palestine and which is not represented in the north (RB, 1951, p. 586). It is interesting to note, however, that the gray burnished forms which come from this tomb (12) are those with the rope-molding and not those which are characteristic of Megiddo, 'Affuleh, and Beth-shan.

The appearance of this distinctive ware in the south at 'Alayiq serves to connect the cultures of the north and the south in Palestine during the LC period, and renders inappropriate the designation of "Esdraelon Culture" for the culture associated with this ware, now known from both Tell el-Far'ah and 'Alayiq. As to the origin of the ware the lines of origin or secondary diffusion still seem to point to the north and possibly to the Mediterranean, as first suggested by Engberg and Ship-ton (NCEB, pp. 62-63) and repeated with caution by Wright (PPEB, p. 47). The range in time of this ware is over the three layers of XVII-XV at Beth-shan, through stages VII-IV and strata XX-XIX at Megiddo, Beth-Yerah I, and is confined to LC at Tell el-Far'ah. At 'Affuleh Sukenik found in pit B evidence that the gray burnished ware appeared in a level immediately above one in which appeared a bird-vase of the type characteristic of Ghassul (*Archaeological Investigations at 'Affūla*, pp. 9, 17; see Ghassul I, pl. 50 A [from IV]). This would seem to establish the relative sequence of Ghassulian (or Middle Chalcolithic, according to Albright, AP, p. 65) followed by the gray burnished ware of the LC.

Ledge-handles

Plain ledge-handles do not appear frequently at 'Alayiq. The one good example is 29:7, which is long, narrow, and thin. The wide type so characteristic of Beth-shan XVI and later did not appear at all. Pl. 23:7 is possibly another example, although the edge is broken away; pl. 25:7 and 8 are also plain, but slightly curved. This type of handle corresponds to the LC example found at Tell el-Far'ah (RB, 1947, p. 409, 21). The wavy ledge-handle which appeared in the LC at Tell el-Far'ah (RB, 1947, p. 409, 17) does not seem to have been in use at 'Alayiq.

Examples of the thumb-indented ledge-handle appear in great numbers at 'Alayiq, both straight and curved (28:1-4, 7, 8, 10; 23:6). These are similar in type to those characteristic of Beth-shan XVII through XIV, that is, through the latter part of the LC and EB I periods. It also appears at Megiddo in stages VII-IV and one example in stratum XX (NCEB, pl. 19, no. 24). Wright (PPEB, p. 93) gives comparisons with Jericho and ventures the opinion that this type of handle extends from LC to EB Ib. In the LC stratum at Tell el-Far'ah, de Vaux found this type (RB, 1947, p. 409, 18) and considered it characteristic. In the EB I stratum at that site he found the arched ledge-handle appearing for the first time (RB, 1947, p. 415, 25, 26); of the 'Alayiq examples, perhaps 28:10 might be considered of this type.

Three examples of the pinch-lapped ledge-handle (29:1, 4, 5), as it was termed by Albright (PPEB, p. 74), appeared at 'Alayiq and may be compared with Jericho, AAA, 1935, pl. XXXV, 6 (EB II), and Ai, pl. XLVII, 1539 (from lowest level of shrine), and Tell el-Meidân, Annual, XXV-XXVIII, pl. 66:7 (which Glueck assigns to EB II) and pl. 83, 4, from Tell Iktanû. Megiddo XX (Megiddo II, pl. 93, 40) has a clear example of this handle.

Numerous were the examples of the pushed-up ledge-handle at 'Alayiq (21:10; 22:16; 28:5; 29:2, 3, and 6). Those shown on the plates listed above are all from large jars, and are long and relatively narrow in shape. Small examples of this type are shown in 23:10 and 24:10. This type is Wright's form 1e (PPEB, p. 94) which, he says, "seems to appear in EB Ib and to continue into EB IV, during the course of which it becomes extinct." It does begin to appear for the first time at Beth-shan XIV, Jericho V, and Megiddo stage IV.

Examples of elongated knobs (called by Glueck primitive lug-handles, Annual, XXV-XXVIII, p. 509, pl. 162, 7) were numerous at 'Alayiq. They were usually attached to the relatively thin wall of a large bowl, sometimes covered with red slip, as in 23:12, and sometimes highly burnished, as in 25:4. Other examples are: 21:7, 9; 24:7; and 28:9. The best parallels seem to be Tell el-Far'ah, LC, RB, 1948, p. 559, 10, 11, and numerous examples from the tombs.

Loop-handles

The earliest form of loop-handle from 'Alayiq is 30:12, which, as noted above, may be one of the few points of contact with Jericho VIII. This is also to be compared with the LC examples from Beth-shan XVIII-XVII (Beth-shan, pl. 2, 10, 16). Small examples, as in 30:14, are difficult to place, but probably belong to LC by analogy with a Tell el-Far'ah example. Small loop-handles attached directly to the rim of a small cup are represented by 23:5 and 30:9. The high-loop-handle, characteristic of LC at Tell el-Far'ah and of EB I, on a cup or jug (PPEB, p. 97, "very characteristic of EB") is represented by the small, plain examples of 30:1 and 30:15; by a double-strand type, 30:13; and the fragments from nicked examples, 30:5, 7. While parallels for the decoration are lacking, the general type belongs to LC-EB I. The pierced lug-handle in 21:8 fits into LC.

Decoration

The most distinctive characteristic of our pottery from 'Alayiq is the decoration consisting of raised, indented bands. This has been discussed above (p. 18).

Several sherds with small, circular incisions, usually arranged in rows were found (22:2; 32:3, 4, 5). This particular form of decoration is known from Ghassul (I, fig. 60, no. 16; fig. 61, nos. 1, 2, 3, 7; fig. 62, no. 12; vol. II, pl. 86, nos. 9, 10, 14, 15, 19 [all from IV B]; pl. 88, nos. 12, 23-28 [from IV A]). These point incisions seem to have been made by a stick or bone needle. Another example of this type of decoration of point incisions or small circles comes from tomb 6 at Tell el-Far'ah (RB, 1951, p. 567, fig. 1, no. 7) and is said to be unique at Tell el-Far'ah and not found in contemporary Beth-shan, 'Affuleh, nor at Megiddo. Nor does this type of decoration seem to have been used extensively at Jericho.

Small Bowls

Small bowls with plain rims, usually covered with a slip, at least on the inside, and frequently burnished, as 21:2, 3; 24:9; 34:11; 57:23, appeared in great numbers. In some cases small conical knobs were used for decoration just below the rim on the outside (21:3; 22:11; 34:11; and 34:12, where two knobs appear on the fragment of the rim). The bowl appears in LC at Tell

el-Far'ah (RB, 1948, p. 559, 23, 28; 1949, p. 113, 2), where one example seems to have been used as a lamp, to judge from the trace of fire on the rim (cf. our 57:23, which also bears the remains of carbon on the lip of the rim). A similar bowl from Beth-shan XV has a projecting knob (Beth-shan, pl. 5, 28). Another example of knob appears from Megiddo XIX (Megiddo II, pl. 97, 39). Wright says (PPEB, p. 60): "The characteristic bowl form of EB Ia is the small type with rounded bottom and more or less vertical sides, usually red slipped and polished. This form gives way in popularity to the inverted- or upturned-rim variety in EB Ib." At Megiddo the forms with in-turned rim and carinated profile appear, both of which are absent at 'Alayiq. It would thus seem that our bowls belong to the LC period and perhaps to the very beginning of EB I (examples from the Ai necropolis are to be seen on Ai, pl. LXVII, 840, 855, 863, etc.). An EB I example with knob also appears at Tell el-Far'ah (RB, 1947, p. 413, 17).

Summary

In the light of the above comparisons is it possible to determine the limits of the early settlement at 'Alayiq? The complete absence of the characteristic Ghassulian forms, such as the horn-shaped vessel, the *vase à pied*, and other Ghassulian forms, makes it possible to set the upper limit of the 'Alayiq material at the end of the Middle Chalcolithic period, at least as it is represented at the upper level at Ghassul. The lower limit is more difficult to fix, especially because of the prevalence of the pinch-lapped ledge-handle, which seems to extend elsewhere into EB II and the pushed-up ledge-handle which is characteristic of EB Ib through EB IV. Our comparison with Jericho VII-VI, however, revealed the absence at 'Alayiq of some of the most characteristic forms of EB I at Jericho, as the painted diagonal bands running over the bulbous side of a jar (with the one possible exception of 31:14), the spout (Wright's form IX) of which there were no examples at 'Alayiq, the stump-base (form IVb), and the juglet with net-pattern decoration (form VIb). The absence of these significant features of the EB I culture, so well represented at Jericho, would seem to indicate a significant enough difference to place at least the peak of the settlement at 'Alayiq before that of Jericho VII. Thus, when we consider the close parallels with the LC at Tell el-Far'ah and

Tell Umm Ḥamād Sherqī, especially in its LC settlement, we may place 'Alayiq between Jericho VIII and VII, with the reasonable further limitation of the major settlement to the period between Ghassul and Jericho VII. However, it must not be overlooked that there are at 'Alayiq sherds which can fit into the EB I period and even into EB II.

B. HERODIAN POTTERY

Piriform Unguentaria

The only unbroken pottery found during the course of the excavation was a large cache of small clay bottles just 70 cm. below the surface in room 33 (N' 2). There had been originally 122 bottles here, to judge by the necks which were preserved; the better preserved examples are shown in 19:1. The most frequent type is a piriform bottle with a long neck, averaging about 12 cm. in height; the clay is generally buff, but in a few cases is pink. Some have an offset rim as 46:5; others have merely the flaring rim, as 46:4. On some there are faint traces of ribbing, but these may be but the remnants of wheel-marks. The bases are flat or slightly concave. This type of unguentarium has been fully discussed by Kahane (II), who found that it flourished during the age of Augustus (p. 178). One additional example of this type (49:10) is decorated with black paint around the rim and the upper part of the neck. It is likely that these bottles, of a form which fits easily into the palm of the hand, were containers for unguents.

As can be seen from the upper left of pl. 19:1 and from the detailed photograph in 46:6 two examples of a larger bottle appeared in the cache. These are similar in shape to the other unguentaria, but measure approximately 19 cm. in height. They would thus correspond to Kahane's variant *a*, on the basis of the size. Another fragment of this size of unguentarium came from the bottom of the bath, room 9. Kahane found that variant *a* represented the principal item in the funerary equipment of the ossuary-tombs around Jerusalem and appeared in tombs from Ashkelon, Samaria, Beth-shan, and Acre (p. 178).

The third type of bottle in the cache was a smaller globular bottle (46:2=59:25 and 46:3=59:24). While no examples of this globular bottle have a complete neck and rim it is almost certain that the upper part of the neck and rim was similar

to 'Alayiq 1950, pl. 24, A 74 and to Kahane III, pl. 4 B, 3, which Kahane equates with the Greek aryballos. In his discussion of this type Kahane points to interesting parallels in Augustan examples of the form in bronze and in glass and concludes: "It seems probable that the Herodian aryballos was evolved in connection with the (Syrian?) metal aryballos, especially on account of the cup-mouth shape. In spite of its relations with the Iron Age types, it shows, in our opinion, Hellenistic elements of form" (III, p. 54).

The Globular Juglet

The globular juglet with rounded bottom is well represented in 47:1=59:30 and by neck and handles in 42:6=59:38 and 42:7=59:39. These correspond to 'Alayiq 1950, pl. 24, A 137, A 75 (this has a disc-base). Kahane (III) has shown an example of this on pl. 4B, 2 (from a tomb at Jerusalem, Romema Quarter). Other examples of this well-known type have been found at the Citadel in Jerusalem (C. N. Johns, "The Citadel, Jerusalem," QDAP, 14, 1950, pp. 121-190, fig. 14, no. 4b), and in Niveau II at Qumran (Qumran I, fig. 3, nos. 1 and 3). Both of the latter can be dated to the first century A. D. This type has been traced back by Kahane as far as the second century from examples at Marissa, Beth-zur, Gezer, and in the area of Tel-Aviv City (p. 49) and is common in Herodian times. It was probably used for containing oils and perfumes, the cuplike mouth making it possible to pour out the liquid drop by drop.

Cooking-Pots

Fragments of cooking-pots, usually of well levigated, reddish-brown to brown clay, appeared in great numbers at 'Alayiq. In general the fragments fall into the two general types of Herodian cooking-pots discussed by Kahane (I, pp. 128-131): Type A, a closed type with rounded shoulder, protruding belly, and low neck with two handles (38:3=59:3; 42:10=59:1 and other examples on which the handle is missing); Type B, an open type, with wide collar-shaped rim, sharp shoulder and two handles (42:12; 48:3=58:35). Kahane, in his discussion of Type A, traces this form back to the LB Age in Palestine and sees in it no elements of form which are specifically Hellenistic. The ribbing on this type of vessel appears clearly on our 42:10, and perhaps on other examples as

well. The type, as Kahane has shown, persists throughout the Imperial Roman, Byzantine, and Arab periods (our 40:4, with heavy ribbing and metallic-hard ware, is an exception). Kahane believes that Type B derives from a metal prototype of the Hellenistic cultural areas and asserts that it is found principally in ossuary-tombs. Its occurrence at 'Alayiq would point to its common use in every-day life in the Jericho area.

Lamps

The most common lamp found at 'Alayiq was a well-known type, commonly called Herodian (O. R. Sellers and D. C. Baramki, *A Roman-Byzantine Burial Cave in Northern Palestine*, BASOR, Supplementary Studies, Nos. 15-16, 1953, p. 31, fig. 33, nos. 156, 269), having a bowed nozzle, and undecorated except for a raised ring around the feeder opening (49:4; 49:5=59:33). Two nozzles from lamps of this general type bore decoration of dots and incised circles (49:2=59:32; 49:3) and are similar to one found at Murabba'at (RB, vol. 60, 1953, p. 259, fig. 4, no. 13). In addition to the five examples of lamps of this type with bowed nozzles shown on pl. 49, thirty-one other fragments were found in the following loci:

No.	Provenance	No.	Provenance
1	E'F' 4 70	1	D' 3 100
3	F' 5 25	1	O'P' 1 100
3	O' 6-8 0-80	1	N' 1 50
1	P' 8 120	1	J' 4-5
1	N'O' 1 180	1	L'M' 6-7 140
8	N'O' 7-8 80	1	G' 5
2	K'L' 6 40-140	1	Unknown
1	X 1' 100	1	V 12-13 100
1	K' 4		(outside area
1	L' 5 0		of building)
1	K' 5 100		

This type of lamp has been discussed by Sellers and Baramki in their report of Silet edh-Dhahr (BASOR, Supplementary Studies, Nos. 15-16, 1953, pp. 31-32) as Type I A and assigned to the 1st century A. D. on the basis of examples which they list from Samaria, Gezer, Tell en-Nasbeh, Beth She'arim, and Jerusalem. At Khirbet Qumran this type of lamp appeared in Niveau II (Qumran I, fig. 3, no. 4; II, fig. 4, no. 8) where, as de Vaux remarks, it was "le seul type représenté dans ce niveau mais il y est fréquent" (Qumran

II, p. 217). Niveau II has been assigned by the excavator to the period beginning about the turn of the Christian Era to A.D. 68 (Qumran II, p. 231).

One example of a later type of lamp is shown on 49:7. While only one side and part of the base is preserved it seems to belong to a candlestick lamp which was produced as early as the 4th century A.D. and was popular during the 6th century in Palestine (see Sellers and Baramki, BASOR, Supplementary Studies, Nos. 15-16, 1953, Type XV, pp. 47-53 for examples from Silet edh-Dhahr and references to comparative material. I am indebted for this identification of the 'Alayiq lamp to O. R. Sellers, who suggests the possibility that "the neck decoration may have been a cross, but the heavy odds are on the candlestick"; letter of June 17, 1953).

Lentoid Flask with Twisted Handles

A common form was the lentoid flask (pilgrim bottle) with two twisted handles, of which only the neck, handles, and a small part of the adjacent body are preserved. The body of the vessel seems to have been made on a wheel, then punctured on the side, and the neck and handles applied at the opening (this is quite apparent in 42:2=59:21, where the inside ribbing of the body runs vertically). All the examples of the lentoid flask have definitely twisted handles (38:2; 39:10; 42:1=59:35; 42:2=59:21; 42:3, 4). This type of Roman flask is well known from 'Alayiq 1950 (Type 25, pl. 25, A 208, A 244), the Tyropoeon Valley (QDAP, vol. 1, p. 109, no. 4), the Citadel in Jerusalem (QDAP, vol. 14, p. 145, fig. 14, no. 4a), Murabba'at (RB, vol. 60, 1953, p. 259, fig. 4, no. 5) and elsewhere.

Sigillata Ware

Nine pieces of plain sigillata were found, decorated only by rouletting (38:5=59:36) and by incised concentric circles (45:4; 45:7). They are all made of fine, buff clay and were once covered with a red varnish or glaze. These fragments—with the possible exception of 45:4, which contains small crystalline particles—are of what has been called the "Pergamene" type (see J. H. Iliffe, "Sigillata Wares in the Near East," QDAP, vol. 6, pp. 4-53; vol. 9, pp. 31-76, and his definitions of the terms "Samian" and "Pergamene"). The most common form is a plate with a low foot. That shown on 45:1=58:17, the largest vessel of this type, bears a resemblance in form to a plate from Beth-shan (G. M. FitzGerald, *Beth-Shan Excavations, 1921-1923*, vol. 3, pl. 34, no. 32; see also H. Comfort and F. O. Waage, QSPF, 1936, pp. 221-224) as well as to a plate from Samaria (G. A. Reisner, et al., *Harvard Excavations at Samaria 1908-1910*, vol. I, Text, fig. 185, no. 2j). At Antioch there was found a similar plate of this type of ware (F. O. Waage, *Antioch on-the-Orontes*, vol. 4, pt. 1, pl. III, no. 116n; see Waage's general statement of the problem of sigillata ware in the East in *Antioch on-the-Orontes*, vol. 1, pp. 67-72). A smaller example of this same platter with out-turned rim is seen on 45:6=58:19. The only other distinctive form is a fragment of a concave-sided cup (45:5=58:20) of metallic-hard ware with firmly attached red glaze. While the base to this cup is missing it is probable that it was a high-footed type known from Beth-shan (G. M. FitzGerald, *Beth-Shan Excavations, 1921-1923*, vol. 3, pl. 34, no. 9; *Antioch on-the-Orontes*, vol. I, p. 72, fig. 5) and from Samaria (G. A. Reisner, et al., *Harvard Excavations at Samaria 1908-1910*, vol. 1, Text, fig. 185, nos. 10a, 10b). The type is also known from Antioch (F. O. Waage, *Antioch on-the-Orontes*, vol. 4, pt. 1, pl. V, no. 446f).

III. THE COINS

The 319 coins from the excavation were cleaned, catalogued, and tentatively identified in Jerusalem by Dr. Lucetta Mowry, with the aid of Mr. Dimitri C. Baramki. Subsequently the coins were examined by the Department of Antiquities and sent to America for further study and publication. Eleven of the coins of the pre-Islamic group were lost in transit (A2277, A2278, A2166, A2230, A2231, A2280, A2336, A2337, A2285, A2283, A2287) and have not been available for further study; descriptions of them, however, taken from the field catalogue, have been included in the listing given below. Since the lost coins were all in good condition and of well-known types it is highly improbable that further study would have altered the evidence from the coins for the occupational history at 'Alayiq.

The Roman coins were given to Dr. Sherman E. Johnson for further study and the catalogue below is his work. The Islamic coins were sent to Dr. George C. Miles, who prepared the catalogue for this group, wrote the general introductions to the types, and supplied the photographs shown on pls. 61 and 62. The numbers of the field catalogue, beginning at 2000 and prefixed by an A, have been retained. In the parenthesis following the field number are the diameter in millimeters and the weight in grams. The provenance of the coin follows, according to either the grid plan on pl. 66 or room number; the depth below the surface in centimeters is given where this was considered to be of importance.

The earliest identifiable coins found were from the time of Herod I (37-4 B. C.). A check of the find-spots of these twelve coins reveals that seven of them came from the northwest corner of the building (six from Q' 8-9 and one from P' 3-4-5); three from the middle of the east wall (Y 1'); one was found in the small court (L/M' 1); and one

from the western end of the north wall (N' 8). Twenty-two identifiable coins of Archelaus (4 B. C.-6 A. D.) were found: fourteen came from the area of the rooms along the west end of the north side of the building; one was from the area of the east wall; one from the northeast corner of the large court; one from the northwest corner of the same court; four were found in association with the area of the small court; and one was of unknown provenance. Of the remaining seven coins from the first half of the first century A. D., five were discovered in the western half of the building; and two came from the area of the rooms along the east wall. When these forty-one coins, dating from the period covering the last half of the first century B. C. and the first half of the first century A. D., are plotted on the grid of the building it is apparent that they are reasonably well distributed throughout the entire area. Seven came from the eastern half of the structure; the remainder from the western half. This evidence would seem to indicate that the entire area was occupied during this century.

The three hundred years from the middle of the first century A. D. to the middle of the fourth century is represented by only six coins. And from the middle of the fourth century until Islamic times there is a complete gap in the evidence of occupation from the coins.

Of the 266 Islamic coins (eighteen of which are unidentifiable, but probably Islamic) almost half (120) came from two hoards (34 found at O' 6-7-8 and 86 in O' 8), both at the extreme northwest corner of the building. While some Islamic coins were found scattered about the entire building area, the greatest frequency, even without considering the two hoards, was in the area of the northwest quarter of the building.

A. CATALOGUE OF ROMAN COINS

(SHERMAN E. JOHNSON)

1. Herod I. 37-4 B. C.

A2169 (14, 1.36) Q' 8-9 (pl. 60:6). Type BMGC Pal., p. 224, no. 40, pl. XXIV, 9.

Obv.

Anchor with double cross-bar and ring; H visible.

Rev.

Double cornucopiae, filleted, with caduceus between horns; border of dots.

A2170 (17, 1.88) Q' 8-9. Type BMGC Pal., p. 225, no. 57, pl. XXIV, 11 (equally might be same as A2169). Pierced through center, badly battered. Description as in A2169, but inscription obliterated.

A2171 (14, 0.78) Q' 8-9 (pl. 60:7). Similar in type to A2169 and A2170, but not identical with either. Probably similar die.

Obv.

Anchor appears to have ring but no bars.

Rev.

Double cornucopiae as in A2169.

A2172 (14, 0.91) Q' 8-9. Type BMGC Pal., p. 224, no. 40, pl. XXIV, 9.

Obv.

Badly struck.

Rev.

As description in A2169.

A2173 (13, 1.36) Q' 8-9. Type of BMGC Pal., p. 227, pl. XXIV, 17 (?).

Obv.

Most closely resembles BMGC Pal., pl. XXIV,

Rev.

Some similarity to A2169.

17.

A2199 (15, 1.75) N' 8 40. Type BMGC Pal., p. 224, pl. XXIV, 9.

Obv.

Anchor with double cross-bar and ring; inscription obliterated.

Rev.

Double cornucopiae, filleted, with caduceus between horns; border of dots.

A2203 (13, 1.30) L'M' 1 45. Type BMGC Pal., p. 224, pl. XXIV, 10.

Obv.

Practically smooth.

Rev.

Same as A2199.

A2237 (17, 1.88) Q' 8-9. Type BMGC Pal., p. 224, pl. XXIV, 9.

Obv.

Too badly worn to determine.

Rev.

Double cornucopiae, filleted, with caduceus between horns; border of dots. Originally identified as BMGC Pal., pl. XXIV, 10, but 9 is more likely.

A2277 (14, 0.84) Y 1'. Type BMGC Pal., p. 227, pl. XXIV, 15.

Obv.

Cornucopiae; on l. and r. reading upwards, inscription: BACI[Λ]HPΩ[Δ]; border of dots.

Rev.

Eagle standing r.; behind it a pellet border of dots.

A2278 (13, 1.30) Y 1'. Type BMGC Pal., p. 226, pl. XXIV, 12.

Obv.

Anchor with double cross-bar and ring; no inscription; border of dots.

Rev.

Double cornucopiae, filleted, with caduceus between horns; border of dots.

A2279 (13, 1.30) Y 1'. Type BMGC Pal., p. 226, pl. XXIV, 11.

Obv.

Anchor with double cross-bar; inscription obliterated except for P(?) ω; border of dots.

Rev.

As in A2278.

A2297 (14, 1.68) P' 3-4-5 0-50 (pl. 60:17). Type BMGC Pal., p. 224, pl. XXIV, 10.

Obv.

Anchor with double cross-bar; inscription obliterated; border of dots; badly centered.

Rev.

Double cornucopiae, as in A2169.

2. Archelaus. 4 B. C.-6 A. D.

A2019 (15, 1.36) O' 6-7-8 20-60 (pl. 60:1). Type BMGC Pal., p. 233, no. 27, pl. XXV, 13 (less likely pl. XXV, 14).

Obv.

Prow of ship with stem curving upwards; inscription obliterated.

Rev.

Wreath; inscription obliterated.

A2025 (12, 0.97) P' 3-4-5. Type and description as above for A2019.

A2149 (14, 1.68) O' 8 100 (pl. 60: 4). Type BMGC Pal., p. 233, no. 27, pl. XXV, 14.

Obv.

Rev.

Prow of ship as in A2019; inscription obliterated. In wreath: [Ε]ΘΝ.

A2159 (14, 1.30) Room 24 80 (pl. 60: 5). Type BMGC Pal., p. 234, pl. XXV, 14.

Obv.

Obv.

Prow of ship as above; inscription H.

Very clear; in wreath: ΕΘΝ. Neither A2159 nor A2167 is exactly identical with pl. XXV, 13 or 14. Several similar but not identical dies must have existed. Some have rounded Ε, others square Ε.

A2166 (15, 1.17) Q' 8-9. Type BMGC Pal., p. 233, no. 27, pl. XXV, 13.

Obv.

Rev.

Prow of ship l., with stem curving up at bow; border of dots.

Wreath; Ν over point where the two branches of wreath are fastened together; ΕΘΝ; border of dots.

A2167 (14, 1.36) Q' 8-9. Type same as A2166.

Obv.

Rev.

Prow of ship as above; inscription: Η Ω

In wreath: ΕΘ. See under A2159.

A2168 (13, 1.03) Q' 8-9. Type BMGC Pal., p. 233, no. 27, pl. XXV, 14.

Obv.

Rev.

Prow of ship; inscription obliterated.

In wreath: Ε.

A2195 (14, 1.17) J' 7 (From main north wall opposite hypocaust area, .20 m. below top of wall). Broken in two. Type BMGC Pal., p. 234, pl. XXV, 14.

Obv.

Rev.

Prow of ship; inscription obliterated.

Inscription obliterated. Perhaps not quite identical with pl. XXIV, 14, but certainly not no. 13 because of shape of prow; see note on A2159.

A2196 (13, 1.21) J' 7. Type BMGC Pal., p. 233, pl. XXV, 13.

Obv.

Rev.

Prow of ship; Ω visible.

Wreath; inscription obliterated.

A2197 (13, 1.21) M'N' 7 20. Type same as A2196.

Obv.

Rev.

Prow of ship; inscription obliterated.

Wreath; inscription obliterated.

A2200 (15, 1.43) N'O' 1-2 70. Type same as A2196. Broken in two.

Obv.

Rev.

Prow of ship; inscription Η Ω.

In wreath: ΕΘΝ (square Ε).

A2202 (15, 1.43) L' 5 80. Type BMGC Pal., p. 234, pl. XXV, 14.

Obv.

Rev.

Prow of ship; inscription H.

In wreath: round Ε visible.

A2209 (14, 1.62) D' 3 0-50. Type same as A2202.

Obv.

Rev.

Prow of ship; inscription H.

In wreath: ΕΘΝ.

A2227 (16, 1.68) J' 3 (pl. 60: 12). Type BMGC Pal., p. 232, pl. XXV, 12. (Not quite identical with plate.)

Obv.

Rev.

Bunch of grapes on branch with leaf on left; ΗΡΩΔΟΥ above and on r.; border of dots.

Tall helmet with cheek pieces and double crest seen from front.

A2230 (13, 1.11) K' 3. Type BMGC Pal., p. 234-35, pl. XXV, 15-16.

Obv.

Rev.

Anchor; around, beginning on l., inscription: Wreath (mostly indistinct).

HPΩ[Δ]OY border of dots.

A2231 (14, 0.97) K' 3. Type BMGC Pal., p. 233, pl. XXV, 13.

Obv.

Rev.

Prow of ship l., with stem curving up at bow; Wreath, tied at r.; within: EΘN; border of dots.

H under prow; border of dots.

A2261 (17, 0.97) unknown. Type BMGC Pal., p. 235, pl. XXV, 16.

Obv.

Rev.

Anchor and border of dots; inscription obliterated.

Difficult; wreath visible with medallion at top (probably).

A2280 (15, 1.04) H'T' 6 (on top of first step). Type BMGC Pal., p. 234, pl. XXV, 14.

Obv.

Rev.

Prow of ship l., with stem curving up at base;

Wreath interrupted by N; within: EΘN; border of dots.

H under bow; P above bow; border of dots.

A2284 (16, 1.56) Z 1' 40. Type BMGC Pal., p. 233, pl. XXV, 13 (pl. 60:15).

Obv.

Rev.

Prow of ship with stem curving upward; visible.

Wreath, like pl. XXV, 13, but with the round Ε of pl. XXV, 14.

A2286 (15, 1.17) J' 6-7 60 (pl. 60:16). Type BMGC Pal., p. 233, pl. XXV, 14.

Obv.

Rev.

Prow of ship; H visible; border of dots.

In wreath: ΕΘN; border of dots.

A2336 (16, 1.49) Room 29 100. Type BMGC Pal., p. 233, no. 27, pl. XXV, 13.

Obv.

Rev.

Prow of ship l., with stem curving upward; border of dots.

Wreath, interrupted by N, inclosing EΘN; whole inclosed in circle of dots.

A2337 (14, 1.75) Room 29 50. Type same as A2336.

Obv.

Rev.

Prow of ship l., with stem curving upward; H under prow; border of dots.

Same as A2336.

3. Marcus Ambibulus. (?) 9/10 or 10/11 A. D. (?)

A2034 (14, 1.68) X 1-2 (pl. 60:2). Broken. Type BMGC Pal., p. 249, pl. XXVIII, 4 (with 6 as a lesser possibility).

Obv.

Rev.

Ear of barley; inscription: A POC.

Palm tree; date illegible.

4. Pontius Pilate. 30-32 A. D. (?)

A2275 (16, 1.81) A'1' 20 (pl. 60:13). Type BMGC Pal., p. 258, no. 69, pl. XXIX, 5. (Identification courtesy of American Numismatic Society. All types in British Museum and American Numismatic Society trays are 30/31 or 31/32.)

Obv.

Rev.

Lituus, with crook to r.; around, beginning on l., inscription, of which only C visible.

Within a wreath with berries, tied below, date; date illegible; badly centered.

5. Herod Agrippa I. 37-44 A. D.

A2198 (16, 2.27) M' 1 125 (pl. 60:8). Type BMGC Pal., p. 236, pl. XXVI, 1.

Obv.

Rev.

Umbrella with fringe: BACIA clearly visible: not centered.

Three ears of barley issuing from between two leaves; border of dots; date not legible.

- A2204 (16, 2.33) L' 7 20 (top of wall) (pl. 60:10). Type BMGC Pal., p. 236, pl. XXVI, 1.
Obv. Umbrella with fringe; ΑΓ visible.
Rev. Three ears of barley.
- A2219 (17, 3.24) M' 6 70. Type BMGC Pal., p. 236, pl. XXVI, 2.
Obv. Umbrella with fringe; inscription ΒΑCΙΑΕΩ
Rev. Three ears of barley issuing from two leaves; border of dots; clear L.
- A2281 (18, 2.85) L' 4 30. Type BMGC Pal., p. 236, pl. XXVI, 2. Probably 42/43 A. D.
Obv. Umbrella with fringe; inscription ΕΩC ΑΓ;
Rev. Three ears of barley issuing from between two leaves; no date visible; border of dots.
- A2285 (17, 3.05) M' 6 50. Type BMGC Pal., p. 236, pl. XXVI, 1.
Obv. Umbrella with fringe; inscription on l. ΤΡΙΠΑ;
Rev. Three ears of barley issuing from between two leaves; across field, date (obliterated); border of dots.
- 6. Antonius Felix. 54 A. D.**
- A2283 (17, 2.79) L' 6 10. Type BMGC Pal., p. 264, pl. XXIX, 14.
Obv. Two oblong hexagonal shields, two shields, and two spears crossed. Around, beginning above on r., inscription Ν Ε Ρ.
Rev. Palm tree with two bunches of fruit; above and below, inscription: ΒΡΙΤ.
- 7. Agrippa II. ca. 87 A. D. (?)**
- A2287 (13, 1.30) E' 4 50 (above pebble floor). Type cf. BMGC Pal., p. 246, pl. XXVII, 12.
Obv. Head of Domitian (?).
Rev. Two cornucopiae crossed; between them: Η.
- 8. Antoninus Pius. 138-161 A. D.**
- A2104 (17, 6.29) O' 8 100. Geo. C. Miles, American Numismatic Society, identifies it as Aelia Capitolina, reign of Antoninus Pius.
Obv. Bearded head, r.; inscription IMP. CA. A
Rev. Eagle holding something in talons; inscription: P(?) border of dots; poorly centered. C A C in exergue.
- 9. Constantine I. 317-320 A. D.**
- A2126 (20, 2.92) O' 8 100 (pl. 60:3). Type H. Cohen, *Description historique des monnaies frappées sous l'empire romain communément appelées médailles impériales*, Paris, 1862, VI, 474; also C. Lambert, QDAP, II, 1932, 113-115; Jerash, p. 56, no. 160.
Obv. []MP CONSTANTINVS
Rev. SALI INVICTO COMITI (?); in field l., letter P F AVG
A; in exergue R []?
- 10. Constantine I. 335-337 A. D.**
- A2207 (16, 1.36) D' 3 0-50 (pl. 60:11). Type Jules Maurice, *Numismatique Constantinienne*, III, Paris, 1912, pp. 75, 132, 213, 277.
Obv. Bust of Rome, facing l.; inscription VRBS ROMA.
Rev. Wolf facing l., nourishing Romulus and Remus and looking at them. Above them, two stars; between the stars two or three points. -

11. Constans I. 343-350 A. D.

A2327 (20, 0.97) L' 6 40 (pl. 60:18). Type H. Cohen, *Monnaies, Médailles impériales*, VI, p. 271, no. 167; cf. Jerash, p. 65, no. 199.

Obv.

Head r.; inscription illegible.

Rev.

Inscription: VOT XX MULT.
XXX.

12. Early coins without certain identification.

A2027 (16, 1.56) P' 3-4-5. Possibly Valerius Gratus.

A2201 (13, 2.07) J' 6 68 (east wall of hypocaust) (pl. 60:9). Possibly coins of John Hyrcanus, 135-104 B. C., BMGC Pal., pp. 188-91, pl. XX, 20 or 18.

Obv.

Wreath; inscription not legible.

Rev.

Double cornucopiae, filleted, with poppy head between horns; border of dots.

A2252 (12, 0.91) O' 6-7-8. Possibly Herod I coin.

A2282 (14, 1.10) H' 6 40 (pl. 60:14). Possibly Herod I coin.

A2330 (15, 0.71) L' 6. Possibly Archelaus coin.

A2331 (13, 1.10) K' 5 70. Possibly Archelaus coin.

B. CATALOGUE OF ISLAMIC COINS

(GEORGE C. MILES)

The Islamic coins found during the 1951 excavations at Jericho constitute, both geographically and chronologically, an exceptionally homogeneous body of evidence. All the coins are bronze. The great majority are Umayyad, a few are 'Abbāsid, and those from later periods are negligible in number. Among the Umayyad coins there are strikingly few of the earliest issues, that is of the pre-reform Byzantine-Arab types; only two coins are recognizable as such. Unless some of the anonymous coins without mint-name are to be attributed to Jericho (Arīḥā), there appears to have been no local mint. The market was well supplied with *fulūs* from nearby mints: especially al-Ramlah, twenty-odd miles to the west, and Ṭabariyah (Tiberias), Dimishq (Damascus) and Ḥimṣ (Emesa) to the north. It is of interest to note that coins of Egyptian mintage were not uncommon in Jericho: probably a good many of type 3, and certainly types 5, 47 and 54.

Altogether the evidence presented by this controlled excavation material should be of considerable interest and value to the student of early Islamic numismatics; among other things it is important to know the provenance of the unassigned early coins presenting various interesting non-epigraphical types which disappear from the coinage toward the end of the Umayyad period. The publication of more material of this sort should enable us eventually to assign these coins to definite mints.

Some of the better preserved and more interesting types are reproduced in the plates (marked * in the catalogue); many of these are already known but have never been illustrated. Unfortunately this inventory was prepared before the publication of John Walker's *Catalogue of the Arab-Byzantine and Post-Reform Umayyad Coins* (Vol. II of the new *Catalogue of the Muḥammadan Coins in the British Museum*), London, 1956; hence no references to this definitive work have been made.

*Byzantine-Arab Types***1. Very crude imitation of "follis" of Heraclius (?), without distinguishing Arab characteristics.**

Type of Paris i, no. 40.

A2184 (30, 3.12) unknown.

2. No mint. No date. *Abd al-Malik b. Marwān, 65-86 A. H. (685-705 A. D.).

Obv.

Standing sword-girt figure of the Caliph.
Around (beginning to right of head):

..... عبد الله عبد الملك

Rev.

In center:

M

Margin: (beginning at bottom center)

لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله

Beaded border.

* A2193 (16, 3.20) F' 5 100 (pl. 61:1).

Umayyad, Pure Arab Types, without Mint-Name or Date

3. No mint. No date.

Obv.

لا اله

الا اله

وحده

Rev.

محمد

رسول

الله

The borders are sometimes linear, sometimes beaded, occasionally dotted or hatched, usually single, occasionally double. On one or two specimens there is possibly an effaced marginal legend on the reverse. Diameters range from 10 to 22 mm., the majority being between 13 and 16 mm. Thickness varies; a few are of characteristically thick Egyptian fabric. Obviously these anonymous coins were struck in several different mints.

One specimen (A2037) of exceptionally large diameter and of thin fabric, bears a counterstamp, perhaps a blossom.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| * A2014 (13, 3.90) O' 6-7-8 20-60 (pl. 61:2) | A2152 (14, 2.38) L' 5 60 |
| A2017 (12, 2.07) O' 6-7-8 20-60 | A2174 (16, 3.33) O' 6-7-8 100 |
| A2020 (11, 1.86) O' 6-7-8 20-60 | A2176 (15, 3.40) O' 6-7-8 100 |
| A2021 (10, 1.48) O' 6-7-8 20-60 | A2187 (19, 2.56) M' 1 90 |
| A2029 (13, 1.83) O' 6-7-8 | A2208 (14, 1.62) D' 3 0-50 |
| A2031 (18, 3.86) P' 3-4-5 | A2254 (16, 3.71) J' 5 40 |
| A2035 (14, 3.72) P' 8 120 | A2256 (14, 2.67) P' 6 32 |
| * A2037 (22, 2.86) P' 3-4-5 (pl. 61:3) | A2259 (19, 6.55) unknown |
| A2046 (15, 2.57) A' 3' (?) 50 | A2262 (14, 1.41) H' 6 60 |
| A2086 (19, 2.62) O' 8 100 | A2293 (14, 1.52) P' 3-4-5 0-50 |
| A2092 (19, 4.11) O' 8 100 | A2294 (13, 1.87) P' 3-4-5 0-50 |
| A2103 (14, 3.00) O' 8 100 | A2295 (13, 1.49) P' 3-4-5 0-50 |
| A2144 (20, 3.42) O' 8 100 | A2313 (17, 2.48) L' 7 50 |

4. No mint. No date.

Obv.

لا اله

الا اله

وحده

Rev.

محمد

رسول

الله

Areas enclosed by inner beaded (or linear) square and outer beaded (or linear) circle.

Cf. BM i, p. 177, no. 26.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A2015 (16, 3.52) O' 6-7-8 20-60 | A2095 (15, 3.81) O' 8 100 |
| A2051 (16, 3.92) O' 8 165 | A2163 (17, 4.23) N' 8 60 |
| A2077 (18, 4.17) O' 8 100 | * A2233 (18, 4.90) M' 6 0 (pl. 61:4) |
| A2082 (15, 3.81) O' 8 100 | A2241 (14, 3.50) Q' 9 80 |

5. No mint (Egypt). No date.

Obv.

بسم الله
لا اله الا
الله وحده

Beaded borders.

Cf. BM i, p. 173, no. 1.

For the attribution of these coins to Egypt, see G. C. Miles' forthcoming "The Early Islamic Bronze coinage of Egypt."

A2119 (15, 3.25) O' 8 100

A2242 (14, 4.32) Q' 9 80

* A2190 (17, 3.50) I' 4' (?) 15 (pl. 61:5)

Rev.

In center:



Around: محمد رسول الله

6. No mint. No date.

Obv.

لا اله
الا الله
وحده

Linear borders.

A2067 (16, 3.82) O' 8 100

A2250 (?) (13) O' 6-7-8

Rev.

لا اله
الا الله
وحده

7. No mint. No date.

Obv. and Rev.

الله ا
حد الله
الصمد

Linear borders. Possible reverse marginal legend.

A2218 (17, 4.15) L'1'

8. No mint. No date.

Obv. and Rev.

لا اله الا
الله وحده
لا شريك له

Possible reverse marginal legend.

A2317 (16, 3.18) L' 6

9. No mint. No date.

Obv.

لا اله
الا الله
وحده

Double beaded border (with annulets?).

Cf. Paris i, no. 1542; Jerash, no. 519.

Rev.

In center: flower.

Around: محمد رسول الله

Double beaded border.

This flower is sometimes described as a hyacinth; it probably is an imitation of a single blossom of the flowering rod of Aaron on Jewish shekels.

A2097 (16, 3.47) O' 8 100

* A2298 (18, 4.30) O' 6 30 (pl. 61:6)

A2257 (18, 3.48) P' 6 32

10. No mint. No date.

Obv.

لا اله

الا اله

وحده

Linear border.

Cf. Paris i, no. 1548; Jerash, no. 523.

A2076 (16, 3.74) O' 8 100

Rev.

In center: Fleur-de-lys within crescent on triangle.

* A2148 (14, 2.93) O' 8 100 (pl. 61:7)

11. No mint. No date.

Obv.

لا اله

الا اله

وحده

Double linear border with annulets.

* A2064 (20, 3.62) O' 8 100 (pl. 61:8)

Rev.

In center: fleur-de-lys.

Around: محمد رسول الله . . . ا . . . سدر (?)

Linear border with half-annulets.

12. No mint. No date.

Obv.

In center: within beaded circle:

الله

Around: traces of لا اله الا الله وحده

Cf. Jerash, no. 524 (duck, left); RIC, no. 91 (duck, right) and two others in the ANS collection (one right, the other left).

* A2098 (16, 3.22) O' 8 100 (pl. 61:9)

Rev.

In center within beaded circle: duck, right.

Around: محمد رسول الله

13. No mint. No date.

Obv.

لا اله

الا اله

وحده

Double beaded border.

Cf. BM ix, p. 88, no. 38^m; Jerash, no. 522.

* A2235a (18, 2.06) K'L' 8 (pl. 61:10)

Rev.

In center: bird flying (?) left.

Around: محمد رسول الله

14. No mint. No date.

Obv.

In center within beaded circle: quadruped (or duck?), right.

Around: Illegible marginal legend.

Beaded border.

* A2087 (19, 3.17) O' 8 100 (pl. 61:11)

Rev.

In center within beaded circle: pellet beneath crescent.

Around: Illegible marginal legend.

Beaded border.

15. No mint. No date.

A quadruped, left (?) on one side; double palmette (?) on the other. Marginal legends illegible.
A2088 (17, 2.45) O' 8 100

Umayyad, Pure Arab Types, with Mint-Names

16. Al-Urdunn. No date.

Obv.

لا اله
الا الله
وحده
*

Rev.

محمد
رسول
الله

Margin: بسم الله بالاردن

Linear border.

Linear border.

Cf. Paris i, no. 1385.

* A2129 (17, 4.61) O' 8 100 (pl. 61:12)

17. Aylīā (?). No date.

Obv.

لا اله
الا الله
وحده

Rev.

ضرب
بأيليا [?]

Linear border.

Linear border.

A2274 (14, 2.02) unknown

18. Halab. 115 A. H. (733/734 A. D.).

Obv.

لا اله الا
الله وحده
لا شريك له

Rev.

محمد
رسول
الله

Margin: بسم الله ضرب بحلب سنة خمس عشر ومئة

Margin: Part of Qur'an IX, 33.

* A2228 (20, 3.99) L/M' 8 0 (pl. 61:13)

19. Hims. No date.

Obv.

لا اله
الا الله
وحده

Rev.

In center within linear circle: scorpion.

Margin: بحمص

Linear border.

Cf. Paris i, no. 1537, mint effaced.

* A2136 (16, 3.23) O' 8 100 (pl. 61:14)

20. Hims. No date (?).

Obv.

Probably

لا اله

الا اله

وحده

A2128 (14, 2.30) O' 8 100

Rev.

ضرب

بحمص

.....

21. Hims. No date. Marwān b. Bashīr.

Obv.

In center, within linear circle, jerboa, left or right.

Margin: بسم الله ضرب هذا الفلّس بحمص

Linear border.

Cf. Paris i, nos. 1418-1420.

A2050 (19, 2.56) O' 8 165

A2075 (15, 2.75) O' 8 100

A2084 (16, 3.65) O' 8 100

* A2085 (19, 2.68) O' 8 100 (pl. 61:15)

A2089 (18, 3.63) O' 8 100

* A2090 (15, 3.37) O' 8 100 (pl. 61:16)

Rev.

In center, within linear circle:

بامر

مرون بن

بشير

Linear border.

A2114 (14, 3.42) O' 8 100

A2120 (?) (14, 3.09) O' 8 100

A2127 (17, 3.66) O' 8 100

A2133 (17, 2.67) O' 8 100

A2177 (18, 3.87) Q' 8-9 100

A2290 (16, 3.31) P' 3-4-5 0-50

22. Hims. 116 A. H. (734/735 A. D.).

Similar to BM i, p. 187, no. 67.

A2032 (24, 4.04) O' 8

23. Hims. Date effaced.

Obv.

لا اله الا

الله وحده

لا شريك له

Margin: بسم الله

A2053 (21, 3.14) O' 8 165

Rev.

*

محمد

رسول

الله

Margin: هذا الفلّس بحمص

Border of dots.

24. Hims. Date effaced.

Apparently similar to no. 23, but * above obverse area and ~ above reverse area.

A2056 (24, 2.45) O' 8 100.

25. Dimishq. No date.

Obv.

لا اله

الا اله

وحده

Double linear border.

*A2216 (22, 3.86) N' 7 15 (pl. 61:17).

Rev.

Within linear circle:

محمد

رسول

[sic] الله

Margin: بسم الله ضرب الفلّس بدمشق

Linear border.

26. Dimishq. No date.

Very similar in style and fabric to no. 25, but obverse margin contains a short legend and ☉, and reverse margin reads: . . . بسم الله [?] ضرب بد

*A2232 (21, 5.28) K' 3 (pl. 61:18).

27. Dimishq. No date.

Variant (?) of Paris i, nos. 1432-1434.

A2305 (20, 4.50) unknown.

28. Dimishq. No date.

Similar to Paris i, no. 1437.

*A2009 (16, 1.97) O' 6-7-8 20-60 (pl. 61:19).

29. Dimishq. No date.

Similar to Paris i, no. 1439.

A2061 (16, 4.15) O' 8 100

A2162 (15, 3.49) N' 8 60

A2068 (17, 3.40) O' 8 100

A2175 (16, 3.42) O' 6-7-8 100

A2151 (19, 2.83) O' 8 100

A2267 (16, 2.90) L'

30. Dimishq. No date.

Similar to Paris i, no. 1447.

A2217 (17, 2.85) L' 1'

A2311 (16, 1.92) L' 7 50

A2292 (18, 2.37) P' 3-4-5 0-50

31. Dimishq. No date.

Similar to Paris i, no. 1447, but note size.

*A2141 (25, 4.35) O' 8 100 (pl. 62:1).

32. Dimishq. No date.

Similar to Paris i, no. 1451.

A2024 (13, 1.12) P' 3-4-5

A2316 (13, 2.14) L' 6

A2235 (15, 1.81) K'L' 8

33. Dimishq. No date.

Obv.

لا اله

الا اله

وحده

Rev.

Within beaded circle:

☉

ضرب

هذا الفلّس

بدمشق

Margin: بسم الله محمد رسول الله

Beaded border.

Triple beaded border.

*A2054 (22, 3.36) O' 8 100 (pl. 62:2).

34. Dimishq. No date.

Obv.

لا اله

الا اله

وحده

Rev.



ضرب

ن

بدمشق

Double linear (or beaded) border, with annulets.

Double linear (or beaded) border, with annulets.

Cf. Paris i, no. 1442; BM i, p. 182, no. 48.

A2041 (16, 4.69) P' 3-4-5

A2181 (18, 4.40) Q' 8-9 100

* A2059 (18, 3.25) O' 8 100 (pl. 62:3)

A2238 (17, 3.55) Q' 9 0-80

A2066 (17, 3.85) O' 8 100

A2243 (19) unknown

A2099 (18, 3.40) O' 8 100

A2266 (17, 4.98) O' 6-7-8

A2117 (18, 4.14) O' 8 100

A2324 (17, 3.73) D' 4 150

35. Al-Ramlah. No date.

Similar to Paris i, nos. 1459-1463, details obscure.

A2045 (24, 2.80) B' 4 25.

36. Al-Ramlah. No date.

Similar to Paris i, no. 1463.

A2147 (19, 3.22) O' 8 100.

37. Al-Ramlah. No date.

Obv.

لا اله

الا اله

وحده

Striated border between two linear circles.
Counterstamp, uncertain symbol.

Cf. Paris i, no. 1465.

*A2033 (23, 2.60) O' 8 (pl. 62:4).

Rev.

محمد



[sic] رسو

الله

Margin (between linear circles):

بسم الله ضرب هذا ة

38. Al-Ramlah. No date.


Similar to Paris i, no. 1466.

A2026 (22, 2.21) P' 3-4-5.

A2246 (21, 3.10) unknown.

39. Al-Ramlah. No date.

Obv.

Within beaded circle: 

Margin: لا اله الا الله وحده

Beaded border.

Rev.

Within beaded circle: ن

Margin: ضرب هذا الفس [sic] بالرمة

Beaded border.

Cf. Paris i, nos. 1468-1469; also BM i, p. 183, no. 50, and Paris i, nos. 1453-1456, misattributed to al-Raqqah. It is true that the *lām* of the mint name often appears to be missing, but sometimes it is present, and furthermore the letter after *rā'* is clearly *mīm*, not *qāf*. Also, the palm tree is associated with al-Ramlah on many other issues, and there is the additional evidence furnished by the excavations of the large number of coins of al-Ramlah in circulation in Jericho, the two towns being quite close to each other whereas al-Raqqah is relatively distant.

A2002 (17, 1.91) O' 6-7-8 20-60
 A2003 (17, 1.97) O' 6-7-8 20-60
 A2004 (17, 2.73) O' 6-7-8 20-60
 A2005 (16, 1.39) O' 6-7-8 20-60
 A2006 (17, 1.94) O' 6-7-8 20-60
 A2007 (16, 1.96) O' 6-7-8 20-60
 A2008 (15, 2.41) O' 6-7-8 20-60
 A2154 (16, 2.37) O'P' 5-6

* A2164 (16, 2.50) N' 8 60 (pl. 62:5)
 A2182 (16, 1.94) Q' 8-9 100
 A2188 (15, 2.79) M' 1 100
 A2213 (17, 2.26) L' 7 20
 A2245 (17) unknown
 A2272 (21, 2.06) A' 1' 20
 A2322 (14, 3.10) L' 6 40
 A2329 (15, 2.49) D' 3' 35

40. **Al-Ramlah.** No date.

Similar to no. 39, but dotted in place of beaded borders, and reverse reads: [sic] ضرب هذا الفلّس بامّلة

*A2214 (18, 2.58) N' 7 25 (pl. 62:6).

41. **Al-Ramlah.** No date.

Similar to no. 39, but reverse reads: [sic] ضرب هذا الفلّس با

*A2273 (16, 2.78) L' (pl. 62:7)

42. **Al-Ruhā.** 116 A. H. (734/735 A. D.).

Similar to Paris i, no. 1472.

A2131 (19, 3.14) O' 8 100

A2158 (18, 3.64) M' 7

A2153 (22, 3.92) M' 3 0

A2161 (?) (22, 4.28) H' 4-5

43. **Ṭabariyah.** No date.

Similar to Paris i, no. 1482; cf. BM i, p. 183, no. 53.

A2011 (19, 3.07) O' 6-7-8 20-60

A2222 (21, 2.82) Room 23 60

44. **Ṭabariyah.** No date.

Obv.

In center, within beaded circle:



Margin: لا اله الا الله وحده

Beaded border.

Cf. Paris i, no. 1484 (points in obverse area lacking).

*A2157 (18, 2.50) L' 7 20 (pl. 62:8).

45. **Ṭabariyah.** No date.

Obv.

بسم ا
 لله محمد
 رسول ا
 لله

Beaded border.

Rev.

In center, within beaded circle:

طبر
 ية

Margin: محمد [ر] سول الله

Beaded border.

Rev.

بسم ا
 لله فلو
 س طبر
 ية

Beaded border.

Cf. Paris i, no. 1486 (different distribution of words on both obv. and rev.).

*A2301 (15, 2.34) O' 6 30 (pl. 62:9).

46. Filastīn. No date.

Obv.

لا اله

الا اله

وحده

Margin within beaded circles:

لله الملك فلس واف

Rev.

محمد

رسول

الله

Margin within beaded circles:

ضرب بفلسط . . .

Cf. Paris i, no. 1504, where Lavoix reads لد (Ludd/Lyddā) between Filastīn and the palm branch. Although all three of the present specimens are obscure at this point, there appears not to be sufficient space for this additional word.

A2039 (19, 1.87) P' 3-4-5

A2212 (19, 2.12) N' 6

*A2055 (26, 4. 24) O' 8 100 (pl. 62:10)

47. Miṣr—al-Iskandarīyah. No date (131-132 A. H./749-750 A. D.).

Obv.

Center, within linear circle:

الاس

كند [?]

Margin: مما امر به [عبد الله مرون]

امير المومنين

Linear border.

Rev.

Center, within linear circle:

مصر

رية [?]

Margin: على يدي [عبد ال] ملك بن مرون

Linear border?

This interesting coin, if correctly read (it is in very obscure condition), would confirm the hitherto doubtful existence of a coin issue at Alexandria under 'Abd al-Malik b. Marwān similar to those of al-Fuṣṭāt, al-Fayyūm and Atrīb (cf. RIC, pp. 31-33). The only other specimen known, so far as I am aware, is one in the former Khedivial Library in Cairo (now the National Library), attributed with a query to Alexandria (Khedivial, no. 845). On that specimen Lane-Poole read [?] رية [?] and on the other face مصر and beneath that word three letters or symbols which he rendered in the transcription (probably for lack of suitable type) by three Greek letters. On the present specimen I can see the resemblance between what I take to be رية and the letters Lane-Poole used, but unless I am mistaken the proper reading is the one I suggest here: i. e., the word al-Iskandarīyah begins in the obverse area and is carried over to the bottom of the reverse area. It is to be hoped that other and less obscure specimens of this interesting issue will eventually turn up.

*A2083 (20, 4.99) O' 8 100 (pl. 62:11).

Umayyad, Pure Arab Types, Without Mint-Name, or Mint-name Effaced, but Dated

48. No mint? 107(?) A. H. (725/726 A. D.).

Obv.

لا اله الا

الله وحده

لا شر [sic]

Margin: Part of Qur'ān IX, 33.

Rev.

الله احد

الله الصد [sic]

لم يلد [sic]

Margin: [sic] بسم الله ضرب [هذا] الفليس سنة سع (A2186 has an additional word, perhaps مائة)

A2186 (20, 4.76) N' 7.

*A2253 (22, 4.15) F' east side room 30 (pl. 62:12).

49. No mint. 116 A. H. (734/735 A. D.).

Similar to BM ix, p. 92, no. 78^b.

A2001 (22, 3.83) O' 6-7-8 20-60

A2010 (19, 3.99) O' 6-7-8 20-60

A2012 (19, 3.42) O' 6-7-8 20-60

A2013 (?) (18, 4.37) O' 6-7-8 20-60

A2018 (?) (19, 4.51) O' 6-7-8 20-60

A2023 (18, 4.27) P' 3-4-5

A2028 (22, 4.15) O' 6-7-8

A2030 (?) (17, 2.93) O' 6-7-8

A2044 (?) (17, 3.79) O' 6-7-8 62

A2057 (?) (23, 2.56) O' 8 100

A2058 (?) (20, 3.51) O' 8 100

A2229 (20, 4.17) L' 1' 0

A2249 (17, 4.68) O' 6-7-8

A2310 (21) K' 7 20

A2314 (?) (18, 4.57) L' 7 50

50. Mint effaced. 116 A. H. (734/735 A. D.).

Obv.

Center within linear circle:

لا اله

الا اله

وحده

Margin: ضرب، سنة ست عشر ومئة [sic]

Linear border.

*A2276 (18, 4.12) L' 5 40 (pl. 62:13).

Rev.

Center with linear circle with half annulet at top:

محمد

رسول

الله

Margin: م الله ضرب

51. Mint effaced? 118 (?) A. H. (736 A. D.).

Obv.

In center, within beaded border:



Margin: traces.

*A2312 (15, 3.56) L' 7 50 (pl. 62:14).

Rev.

فلس . . .

واف و [?] . .

ثمانية [?] ع . . .

ومئة [?]

52. Mint effaced. 120 A. H. (737/738 A. D.).

Obv.

Within square, with annulets at sides, enclosed by double(?) linear border: 2(?) illegible lines.

Rev.

As obverse(?):

سنة

عشرين

ومائة

A2143 (18, 3.11) O' 8 100.

'Abbāsid, with Mint-name

53. Khaznah Ḥalab. 146-148 A. H. (763-766 A. D.).

Similar to Antioch, nos. 98-101.

A2138 (20, 3.85) O' 8 100.

54. Miṣr. 133 A. H. (750/751 A. D.).

Similar to BM i, p. 193, nos. 82-83. Several varieties. The reverse area usually reads:

محمد | رسوا | الله

A2062 (17, 3.91) O' 8 100

A2091 (16, 3.43) O' 8 100

A2093 (16, 5.55) O' 8 100

A2123 (17, 3.89) O' 8 100

A2178 (15, 3.94) Q 8-9 100

A2183 (16, 4.28) unknown

A2224 (?) (17, 2.93) Room 23 60

A2265 (18) O' 6-7-8

A2309 (20, 3.65) L' 6 50

* A2315 (18, 4.94) M' 6 30 (pl. 62:15)

55. Mint effaced. 13X A. H.

Conventional inscriptions.

A2247 (20, 2.89) O' 6-7-8.

*Unattributable, Mostly Umayyad, pure Arab Types***56.** 78 specimens, partially or wholly effaced, but all recognizable by style and fabric as post-reform Islamic, and the majority almost certainly Umayyad.

A2016 O' 6-7-8 20-60

A2022 O' 6-7-8 20-60

A2038 (Sprig at bottom)

P' 3-4-5

A2040 P' 3-4-5

A2042 P' 3-4-5

A2052 O' 8 165

A2060 O' 8 100

A2063 O' 8 100

A2065 O' 8 100

A2069 O' 8 100

A2070 O' 8 100

A2071 O' 8 100

A2072 O' 8 100

A2073 O' 8 100

A2074 O' 8 100

A2078 O' 8 100

A2080 O' 8 100

A2081 O' 8 100

A2094 O' 8 100

A2096 O' 8 100

A2108 O' 8 100

A2110 O' 8 100

A2112 O' 8 100

A2113 O' 8 100

A2115 O' 8 100

A2116 O' 8 100

A2125 O' 8 100

A2130 O' 8 100

A2132 O' 8 100

A2135 O' 8 100

A2137 O' 8 100

A2139 O' 8 100

A2140 O' 8 100

A2142 O' 8 100

A2145 O' 8 100

A2146 O' 8 100

A2155 L'M' 5 80

A2156 Room 20 100

A2160 Room 29 30

A2179 Q' 8-9-100

A2180 Q' 8-9 100

A2185 Unknown

A2192 M' 4 20

A2206 N. of Room 21

A2210 D' 3 0-50

A2211 Room 23 50

A2215 N' 7 25

A2220 D'E' 5

A2221 K' 3'

A2223 Room 23 60

A2236 N' 5 40

A2239 Q' 9 0-80

A2240

A2244

A2248 O' 6-7-8

A2255 M' 6 50

A2258 P' 6 32

A2260 Unknown

A2263 D' 5-6

A2264 O' 6-7-8

A2268 N' 5 20

A2269 M 6 15

A2270 P' 6 95

A2291 P' 3-4-5 0-50

A2299 O' 6 30

A2300 O' 6 30

A2302 M' 6 15

A2303 M' 6 15

A2304 F' 5

A2306 O' 6-7-8

A2307 O' 6-7-8

A2308 O' 6-7-8

A2318 L'M' 7 10

A2320 L' 6 0

A2323 D' 4

A2325 D' 4 50

A2326 L' 6-7 15

A2333 F' 4

*Zengids of Aleppo***57. Nūr al-Dīn Maḥmūd.** No mint. No date. 541-569 A. H. (1146-1173 A. D.).

Similar to BM iii, nos. 601-602.

A2191 (26) O' 6-7-8.

Ottoman

58. 'Abd el-'Azīz. Constantinople. 10 paras. Year 4 (1863/64 A.D.).

Cf. BM viii, no. 1166.

A2194 (27) Z 1.

Unidentifiable

59. 18 effaced or obscure, probably Islamic coins.

A2036 P' 8 120

A2049 O' 8 165

A2079 O' 8 100

A2100 O' 8 100

A2101 O' 8 100

A2102 O' 8 100

A2106 O' 8 100

A2107 O' 8 100

A2109 O' 8 100

A2118 O' 8 100

A2121 O' 8 100

A2122 O' 8 100

A2124 O' 8 100

A2150 O' 8 100

A2165 M' 6 115

A2251 O' 6-7-8

A2321 L' 6 0

A2332 K' 5 70

IV. CATALOGUE OF POTTERY AND SMALL OBJECTS

Plate 21

- 21:1 56:4. Rim of large hole-mouth jar; finger indentations on outside of rim with line of attachment visible inside; pink ware, WS, small, white grits; gray core; WM; cf. Tell el-Far'ah, LC, RB, 1947, p. 409, 5. T 17-18 362-375.
- 2 Rim of small bowl; pink ware with small, black and white grits, well fired; dark red slip, burnished horizontally inside and outside; WM; cf. Tell el-Far'ah, LC, RB, 1948, p. 559, 23, 28. T 17-18 362-375.
- 3 57:15. Rim of bowl with small knob below rim; pink ware with small, dark and white grits; reddish-brown slip, burnished horizontally inside and outside; WM. T 17-18 343-362.
- 4 57:17. Base and small segment of rim of shallow dish or lamp; buff ware with large, white grits; inside WS and unevenly fired to pink and black; HM. T 17-18 343-362.
- 5 57:5. Rim and shoulder of large jar; buff ware with large, white and dark grits; outside WS and fired to pink color; WM. T 17-18 343-362.
- 6 Cord-eye handle; reddish-brown ware with few medium grits; burnished on outside. T 17-18 295-343.
- 7 Elongated knob-projection; pinkish-buff ware with small grits; poorly baked; WS. T 17-18 295-343.
- 8 Pierced lug-handle set between collar and body; reddish-brown ware with medium grits; WS; cf. Glueck, *Annual*, XXV-XXVIII, pl. 28, 7; and Tell el-Far'ah, C Tomb, RB, 1949, pl. IX, 1. T 17-18 295-343.
- 9 Segment of rim of large bowl with elongated knob below the rim; pink ware with a few large and numerous small grits; WS; WM. T 17-18 280-295.
- 10 Large pushed-up ledge-handle with 6 thumb impressions; pink ware with medium grits; WS; WM. T 17-18 295-343.
- 11 Out-turned rim of large jar; pink ware with large and small grits; WS; WM. T 17-18 280-295.

Plate 22

- 22:1 Sherd of buff ware, containing large grits, decorated with vertical stripes of reddish-brown paint. T 17-18 260-280.
- 2 Buff ware, small grits, burned dark gray on outside; round indentations along a groove, which possibly is beginning of neck of a jar. T 17-18 260-280.
- 3 Sherd of rough, light buff ware, poorly baked; large grits; trace of five rows of indentations on flat side, probably mat-impression on bottom of base; cf. Tell Umm Ḥamâd Sherqī, *Annual*, XXV-XXVIII, pl. 101, 6, and pl. 14, 7. T 17-18 260-280.
- 4 57:8. Rim of jar with small indentations on rim; buff ware with medium and small grits; WS, outside; WM. T 17-18 260-280.
- 5 Out-turned rim of storage jar with finger indentations on rim; pink ware with large grits; WS. T 17-18 260-280.
- 6 Hole-mouth rim with finger indentations on raised flange; buff ware with large grits; WM. T 17-18 260-280.
- 7 Heavy, buff ware with medium grits; WS; painted with bands of reddish-brown. T 17-18 248-260.
- 8 Sherd of thin, pink ware with small grits; decorated with reddish-brown vertical lines crossed by a horizontal band. T 17-18 248-260.
- 9 57:20. Side and base of juglet; pink ware with medium grits; WS; decorated with vertical lines of reddish-brown paint and a horizontal band at the base. T 17-18 225-240.
- 10 57:6. Rim and part of globular body of small cup with flaring rim; buff ware with medium grits; traces of light brown slip or wash. T 17-18 248-260.
- 11 57:16. Shallow bowl with knob below rim on outside; pink ware with small grits; dark red slip burnished on inside; WM. T 17-18 240-248.
- 12 Fragment of sinuous band of bowl of gray burnished ware; slip outside is burnished to lustrous black color, inside color is gray and burnishing is only slight; WM; cf.

- plate 37 for other examples of this ware; also Beth-shan, pl. 3, no. 4. T 17-18 225-240.
- 13 56:7. Hole-mouth rim with band of finger indentations around outside; buff ware with medium grits; WS; WM; cf. Beth-Pelet II, pl. 32, O. T 17-18 225-240.
- 14 Fragment of hand-made collar of jar; indentations on edge; buff ware, finely levigated. T 17-18 248-260.
- 15 57:2. Rim of hole-mouth, with collar slightly indented on outside; buff ware with medium to small grits; WS; WM. T 17-18 225-240.
- 16 Pushed-up ledge-handle; buff ware with medium grits; WS. T 17-18 225-240.

Plate 23

- 23:1 Loop-handle, arching juncture of body and neck of jar; buff ware with a few medium grits; WS. T 17-18 215-225.
- 2 57:10. Rim of jar; buff to pink clay with small grits; vertical bands of plumb or black on buff surface of exterior. T 17-18 215-225.
- 3 Rim of hole-mouth with raised band on outside, indented; buff ware with small grits; WS; WM. T 17-18 215-225.
- 4 Sherd of pinkish-buff ware with small grits; decorated with wide bands of dark red paint. T 17-18 195-215.
- 5 57:26. Ear-handle attached directly to rim of juglet; buff ware with small grits; red slip or wash on outside only. T 17-18 195-215.
- 6 57:44. Indented ledge-handle on heavy jar; ware dark gray and buff, with medium grits, unevenly fired; pink slip outside; probably HM. T 17-18 195-215.
- 7 57:43. Plain ledge-handle broken entirely from wall of vessel; buff ware with medium grits; pink slip. T 17-18 195-215.
- 8 57:1. Hole-mouth rim with collar of raised indented pattern; buff ware with medium grits; WS. T 17-18 195-215.
- 9 57:4. Flaring rim, indented edge, and two incised lines below rim on outside; buff ware with medium grits; WS; cf. Tell Umm Hamâd Sherqî, Annual, XXV-XXVIII, pl. 162, 8, which Glueck assigns to EB I. T 17-18 195-215.

- 10 57:45, 46. Small pushed-up ledge-handle; pink ware with medium grits; WS. T 17-18 195-215.
- 11 Raised band with oblique incisions made with sharp instrument, from large storage jar; pinkish-buff ware with small grits; WS. T 17-18 195-215.
- 12 56:18. Fragment of large bowl with elongated knob or ledge-handle just below rim; buff ware with medium grits; red wash, or slip, on outside only; WM; cf. Tell el-Farah, LC, RB, 1948, p. 559, 10 (also has red covering). T 17-18 195-215.

Plate 24

- 24:1 57:38. Flat base from large jar; buff ware, pink on inside, with small grits; WS. T 17-18 155-195.
- 2 57:48. Flat base from large jar; buff ware, reddish-brown inside, with medium grits; WS. T 17-18 155-195.
- 3 57:37. Flat base from large jar; buff ware with medium grits; reddish-brown slip outside; inside rough. T 17-18 155-195.
- 4 57:36. Flat base of cup or juglet; pink ware with gray core, fine grits; WS. T 17-18 155-195.
- 5 Sherd of pink ware with small grits; WS; decorated with broad bands of dark red paint. cf. 23:4. T 17-18 155-195.
- 6 Sherd of buff ware with gray core, medium grits; WS; decorated with bands of reddish-brown paint. T 17-18 155-195.
- 7 Elongated knob; well-baked buff ware with small grits; light brown slip outside, burnished; cf. Tell el-Farah, LC, RB, 1948, p. 559, 11. T 17-18 155-195.
- 8 57:11. Rim of juglet; pink ware with small grits; WS; faint dark red stripe from rim vertically. T 17-18 155-195.
- 9 57:39. Rim of small bowl; gray to pink ware with few small grits; fired to metallic hardness; lustrous burnish outside in brown and dark gray, brown burnish inside. T 17-18 155-195.
- 10 Rim from hole-mouth with indentations on shoulder of rim; pinkish-buff ware with small grits; WS; cf. Annual, XXV-XXVIII, pl. 99, 5. T 17-18 155-195.
- 11 57:40. Pushed-up ledge-handle; buff ware with small grits; WS. T 17-18 155-195.

- 12 Shoulder of large jar with undecorated raised band around shoulder; buff ware with small grits; reddish-brown slip outside (photographed upside down). T 17-18 155-195.

Plate 25

- 25:1 57:50. Knob-handle from large, heavy storage jar; buff ware with medium grits, poorly fired; WS. T 17-18 145-155.
- 2 Flat base, flaring slightly from body of vessel; pinkish-buff ware with few small grits; WS; WM. T 17-18 145-155.
- 3 57:24. Flat base with slight evidence of string cutting; pink ware with small grits; WS; WM. T 17-18 145-155.
- 4 57:49. Elongated knob-handle; pink ware with fine grits; dark red slip horizontally burnished outside; cf. Tell el-Far'ah, LC, RB, 1948, p. 559, 11. T 17-18 130-145.
- 5 57:12. Hole-mouth rim with incised design on outside edge of shoulder; gray ware with large grits; WS; cf. 23:8. T 17-18 130-145.
- 6 Sherd with incised lines; buff ware with medium grits; pink slip (?) outside. T 17-18 130.
- 7 Small, narrow ledge-handle; pink ware with medium grits; poorly baked, gray core. T 17-18 130.
- 8 Plain ledge-handle, slightly curved; pinkish-brown ware with few small grits; poorly fired; cf. Tell el-Far'ah, LC, RB, 1947, p. 409, 21. T 17-18 130.
- 9 56:14. Rim of large bowl, decorated on outside with oblique impressions; pinkish-buff ware with medium grits; WS; WM, rim attached after turning. F'G' 5 100.
- 10 56:1. Hole-mouth rim with raised impressed band on outside; buff ware with few medium grits; WS. D' 5 90.
- 11 57:3. Rim and neck of thick storage jar; impressed design on rim; buff ware with large grits, fired to pink outside and inside; WS; cf. Tell Umm Hamâd Sherqî, Annual, XXV-XXVIII, pl. 162, 9. T 17-18 130-145.
- 12 56:2. Hole-mouth with slight diagonal impressions on outside of raised rim; gray ware in core, with large grits, pink on surface; WS. T 17-18 225-240.
- 13 56:22. Hole mouth with band of rope design below rim; reddish-brown ware with grog grits; WS; cf. Tell el-Far'ah, LC, RB, 1947, p. 409, 3. Y 5 350.

Plate 26

- 26:1 Flaring rim; buff ware with gray core, small grits; WS. H' 4-5 100.
- 2 Hole-mouth rim with raised flange on outside and broad groove below; pinkish buff ware with large grits; small circular hole on inside of rim; WS. Z 4 0.
- 3 56:20. Large, open jar with flanged rim indented with finger impressions outside; reddish-brown ware with medium grits; WS. Y 2 155.
- 4 Rim of large storage vessel with vertical sides, edge impressed with finger marks; pink ware with medium grits; WS. X 3 250.
- 5 Rim of deep bowl with thumb-indented band below rim on outside; gray ware with medium grits; WS. B'C' 4 225.
- 6 Rim of thick vessel decorated by large semi-circular impressions below rim; course pink ware with gray core, medium grits; poorly fired and many air bubbles. WX 4-5 0-50.
- 7 Hole-mouth rim with flange inside and finger impressions outside; grayish-brown ware with small grits; WS; rosette of small holes below rim. W 3 125.
- 8 Rim and collar of thick storage vessel with diagonal incisions on edge of rim; pink ware with gray core and medium grits; WS. P' 9.
- 9 Flaring rim with diagonal indentations below; pinkish-buff ware with medium grits. P' 9 130.
- 10 Hole-mouth rim with diagonal incisions; pink ware with small grits; heavily incrustated with limestone; cf. Annual, XXV-XXVIII, pl. 49, 3 and references. ZA' 2 0.
- 11 Hole-mouth rim with raised, impressed band above; pink ware with medium grog grits; WS. E' 4 70.

Plate 27

- 27:1 56:16. Rim of large bowl indented on outside edge; pinkish-buff ware with small grits. Y 5 270.
- 2 Hole-mouth with rim indented outside and

- extending in a flange inside; grayish-buff ware with small grits; WS. L'N' 4-5 50.
- 3 Hole-mouth with raised and indented outer rim; pink ware with medium grits. W 3 50.
- 4 56:19. Large bowl of heavy, buff ware, well levigated with small grits; rope pattern on rim and shoulder; WS; cf. Tell Umm Ḥamād Sherqī, *Annual*, XXV-XXVIII, pls. 104, 2, and 159, 4. WX 4-5 0-50.
- 5 Large bowl with two indented bands below the rim; reddish-brown ware with small grits; cf. Tell el-Far'ah, LC, RB, 1947, p. 409, 1, pl. XV, 9, 12, 16. But EB I, RB, 1948, p. 561, 7. P' 9 40-100.
- 6 Hole-mouth with incised design on rim and raised, notched band below rim; pink ware with small grits; evidence for rim attachment inside; cf. Tell el-Far'ah, LC, RB, 1947, p. 409, 1, pl. XV, 9, 12, 16; 1948, p. 559, 10; cf. Tell Umm Ḥamād Sherqī, *Annual*, XXV-XXVIII, pl. 100, 2, and 158, 5. L'M' 5 120.
- 7 Large bowl with incisions on rim and raised band incised below rim; buff ware with medium grits; buff outside; pink inside; hole under rim; cf. Tell el-Far'ah, LC, RB, 1947, p. 409, 1, pl. XV, 9, 12, 16. AB 17-18 45.
- 8 Out-turned rim with indentations; pinkish-buff ware with small grits; WS. B' 4 105.
- 9 Hole-mouth rim with indentations; buff ware with small grits; WS. Y 2 155.
- 10 Flaring rim with indented pattern on edge; pinkish-buff ware with dark core and large grits; WS. Unknown.
- 11 Hole-mouth decorated by two raised and indented bands below rim; buff ware with medium grits; well fired; cf. Tell el-Far'ah, LC, RB, 1947, p. 409, 1, pl. XV, 9, 12, 16. M' 5 60.
- 12 Collar and rim of jar with raised, indented band; buff ware with medium grits; gray inside, pink outside; WS. Z 4 0.
- cf. Tell el-Far'ah, LC, RB, 1947, p. 409, 18. B' 4 105.
- 2 Indented ledge-handle to coarse jar; six circular holes under ledge; pink ware with large grits; cf. Tell el-Far'ah, LC, RB, 1947, p. 409, 18. Y 4-5 50.
- 3 Small, indented ledge-handle, slightly curved; coarse buff ware with large grits, gray in core; WS; cf. Tell el-Far'ah, LC, RB, 1947, p. 409, 18. WX 4-5 0-50.
- 4 Indented ledge-handle; pink ware with large grits; WS; cf. Tell el-Far'ah, LC, RB, 1947, p. 409, 18. O' 6-8 20.
- 5 Pushed-up ledge-handle. Coarse pink ware with medium grits; WS. Y 5 270.
- 6 Small, plain ledge-handle; pink ware with medium grits; slight evidence for brown slip. W 3 50.
- 7 Small, indented ledge-handle poorly attached to side of hand-made jar; pink ware with large grits. B'C' 4 225.
- 8 Indented ledge-handle on thick jar; pink ware with large grits. W 3 50.
- 9 Elongated knob or rudimentary ledge-handle or ledge; pinkish-buff ware with few grits; WS. Z 4 0.
- 10 Curved, indented ledge-handle; pink clay, dark gray in section, medium grits; cf. Tell el-Far'ah, LC, RB, 1947, p. 409, 18. AB 16-17 90.

Plate 29

- 29:1 Pushed-up and folded-over ledge-handle (pinch-lapped); buff ware with large grits, fired to gray on inside and pink on outside; white slip, over which are traces of vertical lines of orange paint; cf. 31:12. P' 8 40-110.
- 2 Pushed-up ledge-handle; pinkish-buff ware with medium grits; well fired; WS; cf. Tell es-Sa'īdiyyeh, *Annual*, XXV-XXVIII, pl. 77, 2; and discussion on p. 483. Z 3 65.
- 3 Pushed-up (or possibly wavy) ledge-handle; pink ware with medium grits; WS. P' 8 40-110.
- 4 Pushed-up and folded-over ledge-handle (pinch-lapped); buff ware with small grits, gray in section; cf. Tell el-Meidân, *Annual*, XXV-XXVIII, pl. 66, 7, which Glueck calls EB II.
- 5 Pushed-up and folded-over ledge-handle
- Plate 28*
- 28:1 Small, indented ledge-handle, slightly curved; buff ware with large grits; poorly fired to pink on surface; WS outside only;

(pinch-lapped); buff ware with medium grits; poorly fired, in some places dark gray in section; WS. G' 5 40.

- 6 Pushed-up ledge-handle; pink ware with small grits; WS. T 17-18 260-280.
- 7 Plain ledge-handle; buff ware with medium grits; WS; cf. Tell el-Far'ah, LC, RB, 1947, p. 409, 21. Z 3 65.

Plate 30

- 30:1 High-loop-handled cup with flaring rim; buff ware with medium grits; brown slip; cf. Beth-shan, pl. V, 12, 13 (level XIV); Wright, PPEB, table A, IV, a', a. Y 5 300.
- 2 Small loop-handle at rim; reddish-brown ware with small grits; hole of handle not large enough for finger; cf. Tell el-Far'ah, LC, RB, 1948, p. 559, 16. A' 5 65-117.
- 3 Pierced lug-handle and portion of rim; buff ware with medium grits; brown slip outside. X 3 70.
- 4 Loop-handle attached to rim with vertical incisions inside lip; double handle with horizontal incisions for decoration; pinkish-buff clay with small grits; WS. L'M' 6-7 140.
- 5 Loop-handle with broad groove down center of outside and decorated with oblique incisions on outside edges; buff ware with few small grits; reddish-brown slip. A' 3 50.
- 6 Lower attachment of loop-handle incised with diagonal notches (photograph upside down); rough, pinkish-buff ware with large grits; poorly fired; WS; cf. Beth-Pelet II, pl. XXXI, M, B, A extreme left. J'K' 4-5 85.
- 7 Segment of loop-handle, circular in section, with oblique impressions on outside; buff ware with medium grits. O' 6-8 80.
- 8 Segment of loop-handle with groove down center of both inside and outside and impressed decoration; pinkish-buff ware with small grits. F' 4 0.
- 9 Small loop-handle or ear-handle attached to rim of cup; buff ware with small grits, decorated with vertical lines of brown paint extending downward from rim. XY 2 0.
- 10 Lower part of loop-handle with deep vertical groove; coarse pink ware with medium grits; WS; cf. Beth-Pelet II, pl. XXXI, H extreme left. X 3 25-120.
- 11 Two vertical "ledge-handles," each pierced with two holes (photograph should be turned 90 degrees); pinkish-buff ware with small grits. A' 3.
- 12 Broad loop-handle, oval in section; coarse reddish-brown ware with medium to large grits. Unknown.
- 13 Double loop-handle, made of two parts pressed together; rough, pinkish-buff ware with few grits; poorly fired; cf. NCEB, chart, 9, E (Stage III). Y 2 155.
- 14 Small loop-handle on large jar (photograph upside down); buff ware with medium grits; well fired; cf. Tell el-Far'ah, LC, RB, 1947, p. 409, 22, pl. XV, 8. Z 3 10.
- 15 Loop-handle, circular in section; pink ware with few grits; traces of brown slip or paint; cf. Tell el-Far'ah, C Tomb 8, RB, 1949, p. 135, 14; Annual, XXV-XXVIII, pl. 79, 11. WY 4-5 50.

Plate 31

- 31:1 Rim of jar; pink ware with small grits; decorated with bands of reddish-brown paint extending downward diagonally from rim; diameter of rim 13 cm. A' 5 65-117.
- 2 Sherd of buff ware with small grits (photograph upside down); vertical lines of dark red paint. WX 4 390.
- 3 Rim of juglet; buff ware with few small grits; diameter of rim 6 cm.; on outside, vertical lines of red paint crossed by horizontal lines, making net pattern; inside of rim decorated by horizontal line and solid circles below; cf. Tell el-Far'ah, LC, RB, 1947, p. 409, 28. Y 5 350.
- 4 Sherd of well levigated buff ware; two horizontal bands of red paint crossed by a diagonal; wheel-marks prominent on inside; probably not Chalcolithic or EB. O' 6-8 70.
- 5 Sherd of buff ware with medium grits; decorated with lines of brown paint. P' 9 40-110.
- 6 Sherd of buff ware with small grits; her-ringbone and criss-cross design in red paint. W 3 50.
- 7 Sherd of pinkish-buff ware with small grits;

- panels of herringbone design in red paint. W 3 50.
- 8 Sherd of buff ware with small grits; decorated with broad stripes of blue-black paint. WX 4 340.
 - 9 Sherd of light buff ware with small grits and air holes; bands of dark brown paint. Y 5 350.
 - 10 Sherd of buff ware with small grits; broad and narrow reddish-brown stripes. Z 4 0.
 - 11 Sherd of buff ware with few small grits; HM; lines of red paint; cf. Tell el-Far'ah, LC, RB, 1947, p. 409, 28. ZA' 3 60.
 - 12 Large jar with flat base; pink ware with medium grits; cream slip and lines of orange paint; base 13 cm. in diameter; cf. Jericho, AAA, 1935, pl. 36, nos. 10, 11; cf. also 29:1. Z 3 55-65.
 - 13 Sherd of pink ware with medium grits; cream slip on which are lines of orange paint; cf. Jericho, AAA, 1935, pl. 36, nos. 10, 11. F' 5-6 75.
 - 14 Sherd from juglet; buff ware with small grits; reddish-brown vertical stripes; cf. Tell el-Far'ah, LC, RB, 1947, p. 409, 28; Tell el-Far'ah, C Tomb, RB, 1949, p. 113, 23. Z 4-5 85.
- of incisions. May be late ware, even Arabic. A' 2 0.
- 7 Sherd of buff ware with fine grits; row of punched incisions. T 17-18 0.
 - 8 Sherd of reddish-brown clay with small grits; diagonally incised decoration; slight evidence of cream slip. Unknown.
 - 9 Sherd of buff ware with small grits, well fired; broad horizontal incisions; small drilled hole, perhaps for repairing. P' 9 40-110.
 - 10 Sherd of buff ware with small grits; two raised bands diagonally incised. P' 9 0.
 - 11 Sherd of buff ware with fine grits; impressed design along thickened portion of vessel. P' 5-6 150.
 - 12 Sherd of pink ware, poorly fired; raised band, notched. ZA' 2 0.
 - 13 Sherd of buff, metallic-hard ware; incised band near collar; wheel-marks inside; may not belong to Chalcolithic-EB. P' 8 0-50.
 - 14 Neck and collar from large jar; coarse, gray ware with medium to large grits; pink slip outside; band of finger-indented rope pattern around shoulder. T 17-18 78.
 - 15 Sherd of buff ware with large grits; WS; rope pattern and dot incisions below band. W 3 50.

Plate 32

- 32:1 Sherd of pinkish buff ware with small grits; red slip, burnished on outside and decorated by incisions to form a net pattern. WX 4 340.
- 2 Sherd of gray ware; dark reddish-brown slip, burnished to form a criss-cross pattern. WX 4 340.
- 3 Sherd of pinkish-buff ware with fine grits; decorated by bands of red paint and lines of round incisions; cf. Ghassul I, fig. 61; II, p. 69, 72; RB, 1951, p. 567, 7. Z 3 0-80.
- 4 Sherd of pinkish-buff ware with small grits; reddish-brown stripes and dot incisions; wheel-marks prominent on inside. W 3 50.
- 5 Sherd of pinkish buff ware with small grits; net pattern of broad bands of red paint and line of incised dots above a small knob. Y 4 145.
- 6 Sherd of metallic-hard, gray ware; prominent wheel-marks on inside; vertical rows

Plate 33

- 33:1 Sherd with rope decoration and small knob projection; buff ware with small grits; WS. W 3 50.
- 2 Rope pattern deeply incised with instrument; gray to buff ware with small grits. P' 8 40-110.
- 3 Raised ledge with slight thumb-indentations; buff ware with medium grits, unevenly baked; WS. Y 5 270.
- 4 Base; HM; brown ware with few grits, well fired; brown slip burnished highly on outside and unevenly inside. B' 4 105.
- 5 Rope-molding; dark gray ware with small grits; cf. Annual, XXV-XXVIII, pl. 78, 2. Z 3 35-60.
- 6 Thin rope pattern; gray to buff ware with small grits. Z 4 0.
- 7 Incised design on ridge of jar; buff ware with small grits. Z 3 55.
- 8 Rope design on raised ridge of large jar; brown ware; poorly fired; WS. X 3 70.

Plate 34

- 34:1 56:21. Rim of large hole-mouth, with raised ridge decoration below the rim; brown ware with medium grits; fired to pink color outside and inside. A' 4 50.
- 2 56:17. Rim of large bowl with indented ridge below the rim; pink ware with medium grits; red slip, burnished on outside. ZA' 3 60.
- 3 56:5. Heavy rim of large jar; buff ware with small grits; row of circles below rim. F' 4 60.
- 4 Rope decoration; reddish-brown ware with medium to large grits; WS. P' 5-6 150.
- 5 Fragment of rim decorated with small holes on shoulder; pinkish-buff ware with gray core; small grits. T 19-20 0.
- 6 Rim of small cup with rope design below rim; buff ware; WS. P' 8 40.
- 7 Rim of bowl with two rows of oval indentations; light brown ware, well levigated, with few grits; WS; WM. P' 8 40-110.
- 8 Flaring rim with row of small circles below; pink ware with small grits. H' 4-5 0.
- 9 57:13. Rim of small cup; buff ware with very few grits; vertical bands of paint extending downward from rim. E' 4 70.
- 10 Rim and flat base of cup; rough, pink ware with medium grits; WM. O' 4 0-55.
- 11 Rim of small dish with knob below rim; brown ware with small grits; red slip highly burnished on both sides. Y 5 350.
- 12 Rim of small dish with two projecting knobs below rim; pinkish-buff ware with small grits; red slip, burnished inside. X 3.

Plate 35

- 35:1 Fragment of flat base; pinkish-red, coarse ware; medium and small grits; WS; diameter 13 cm. Z 3 55.
- 2 Flat base; pink ware with red slip on outside, medium grits; diameter 10 cm. Y 5 350.
- 3 Flat base of large jar; buff ware, with pink slip inside, large grits. T 17-18 155-195.
- 4 Flat base of jug; pink ware; HM; very few grits. T 17-18 130-145.
- 5 Flat base with slight flange on bottom; coarse, pink ware, large grits; WS. O' 6-8.
- 6 Base of large jar; buff ware; red slip out-

side and inside, probably burnished; medium grits. T 17-18 155-195.

- 7 Flat base of large jar; buff ware; WS; medium grits. T 17-18 155-195.
- 8 Base of large jar; buff outside, pink inside; medium grits. T 17-18 155-195.
- 9 Flat, disc-base; pink ware; small grits. L' 6 50.
- 10 Uneven flat base; pink ware; medium grits. P' 5-6 120.

Plate 36

- 36:1 56:3. Hole-mouth; pink ware with medium grits; WM; cf. Tell Umm Ḥamâd Sherqī, Annual, XXV-XXVIII, pl. 100, 5, which Glueck assigns to EB I. N' 6-7 0.
- 2 56:13. Hole-mouth rim with projection below and above; light brown ware with medium grits; WS; WM. P' 8 40-110.
- 3 56:12. Hole-mouth rim with slight projection above; buff ware with medium grits; WS. Z 3 65.
- 4 56:9. Hole-mouth rim with projection upward; pink-buff ware with medium grits; WS. Y 5 350.
- 5 56:10. Hole-mouth; gray ware with medium grits, poorly fired; WS. Y 5 240.
- 6 56:8. Rim of large jar; gray ware with medium grits; wheel-marks below rim on outside. Z 3 55.
- 7 56:15. Hole-mouth; brown ware with medium grits. F' 5 70.
- 8 56:11. Large bowl with inturned rim with slight indentations on outside; buff ware with small grits. W 3 125.
- 9 Rim of bowl or cup; pink ware with small grits; band of red paint on inside edge of rim. Z 3 10.
- 10 56:6. Hole-mouth with finger-impressed ridge around outside of rim; pinkish-buff ware with large grits. WX 4 100.

Plate 37

- 37:1 57:33. Rim from bowl, 30 cm. diameter, carinated profile, out-turned flaring rim; raised band below rim with elongated knob; brownish-gray clay, covered with highly burnished gray-black slip which has chipped off except in a few places; cf. Tell el-Far'ah, LC, RB, 1947, p. 409, 12, and Beth-shan, pl. 34, 5. L'M' 7 50.

- 2 57:34. Rim from carinated bowl, 24 cm. diameter, band below rim with elongated knob-handle (broken away); rough, gray to black clay with black slip burnished inside and outside. WX 4-5 0-50.
- 3 57:31. Fragment of out-turned rim of bowl, 24 cm. diameter; gray ware with medium grits, covered with black slip highly burnished in horizontal strokes inside and outside. WX 4 340.
- 4 57:35. Fragment of carinated portion of bowl, 41 cm. at greatest diameter, with elongated knob at edge; gray ware with coarse flint and small gypsum grits; gray slip horizontally burnished inside and outside; cf. Beth-shan, pl. 32. WX 4 100.
- 5 57:27. Elongated knob from gray-black burnished bowl; 24 cm. diameter at widest point; hard, gray ware with medium grits; slip burnished inside and outside to a gray color with yellowish tint; cf. Beth-shan, pl. 32. A' 3 50.
- 6 57:29. Rim of slightly carinated bowl, 30 cm. diameter, with small knob on ridge below rim; gray clay with medium lime and flint grits; slip burnished horizontally inside and outside to gray-black color with occasional trace of yellow tint. E' 4 70.
- 7 57:32. Rim of carinated bowl, 24 cm. diameter; gray ware with small grits; slightly burnished on outside. Y 5 240.
- 8 57:30. Segment of rim from carinated bowl, 28 cm. diameter; gray ware with flint and grog grits, burnished outside and inside. X 3 25-120.
- 9 57:28. Fragment of carinated bowl with elongated knob, 34 cm. diameter at widest point; gray ware with medium gypsum grits, slip burnished gray by horizontal strokes inside and outside. X 4.
- 3 59:3. Sharp-edged collar-rim and handle of cooking-pot; reddish-brown ware; face of collar-rim slightly bowed; cf. 'Alayiq 1950, Type 2. Room 10 270.
- 4 58:31. Rim and collar from high-collared jar; ring at junction of collar and body of jar; buff ware; cf. 'Alayiq 1950, Type 24. Room 10 315.
- 5 59:36. Base of bowl of Pergamene ware; inside has traces of rouletting; base recessed and has spiral incised line in center of bottom; buff ware, with dark red glaze which has disappeared in places; cf. 'Alayiq 1950, Type 1. Room 10 270.
- 6 Ring base of bowl or jug; brown ware; cf. 'Alayiq 1950, Type 30, pl. 25, X 74. Room 10 315.
- 7 58:23. Neck of jug; flaring rim; tan ware with few white grits. Room 10 270.
- 8 58:30. Rim and collar from high-collared jar; ring at junction of collar and body; metallic-hard, gray ware; cf. 'Alayiq 1950, Type 24. Room 10 315.
- 9 58:29. Rim and collar from high collared jar; protruding ring at shoulder and at rim; metallic-hard, tan ware with small, white grits; cf. 'Alayiq 1950, Type 24; QDAP, vol. 10, p. 30, fig. 14, 3. Room 10 315.
- 10 Loop-handle attached to wall of ribbed vessel; reddish-brown ware with black core, buff on outside (possibly slip). Room 10 270.
- 11 Loop-handle attached to wall of ribbed vessel; reddish-brown ware. Room 10 315.
- 12 Sharp-edged collar and rim of cooking-pot; reddish-brown ware; face of collar-rim slightly bowed; see 38:3, of which this may have been a part. Room 10 270.
- 13 58:28. Jar with plain collar; pinkish-buff ware. Room 10 315.

Plate 38

- 38:1 Sharp-edged collar-rim from large cooking-pot; reddish-brown ware; face of collar-rim not bowed; cf. 'Alayiq 1950, Type 2, pl. 22, A 241. Room 10 315.
- 2 Neck of lentoid flask with twisted handles; buff ware; cf. 'Alayiq 1950, Type 25, pl. 25, A 208, A 244; QDAP, vol. 1, p. 109, 4 (Tyropoeon Valley). See 39:10 for other references. Room 10 315.

Plate 39

- 39:1 Collar and handle of cooking-pot; rim slightly splayed and grooved; brown ware; cf. 'Alayiq 1950, Type 3, pl. 23, A 415. Room 9 310.
- 2 Loop-handle attached to ribbed wall of jar; central ridge, oval in profile; light buff ware with medium and large grits; cf. 'Alayiq 1950, pl. 25, X 47; QDAP, vol. 10, p. 30, fig. 14, 5 and 6. Room 9 310.

- 3 Loop-handle; central ridge, oval in profile; reddish-brown ware; cf. references for 39:2. Room 9 310.
- 4 Straight and plain high collar, with ring at junction of collar and body of vessel; pinkish-buff ware; cf. 'Alayiq 1950, pl. 25, A 132. Room 9 310.
- 5 Fragment of ring-base of Pergamene ware; buff, with red glaze badly worn; cf. 'Alayiq 1950, Type 1. Room 9 310.
- 6 String-cut base of small bowl or juglet; brown ware. Room 9 310.
- 7 Ring base of small jar or juglet; red ware unevenly baked to gray on outside; cf. 44:9. Room 9 310.
- 8 Fragment of collar-rim from neck of jug; deep groove between lower part of rim and neck of vessel; reddish-brown ware; cf. 'Alayiq 1950, pl. 22, A 407. Room 9 310.
- 9 Inturned rim of small bowl; reddish-brown ware; cf. 'Alayiq 1950, Type 12a, pl. 23, A 92. Room 9 310.
- 10 Neck of lentoid flask with twisted handles; slightly flaring mouth; reddish-brown ware covered with cream slip on outside; cf. 'Alayiq 1950, Type 25; QDAP, vol. 1, p. 109, 4; vol. 10, p. 30, fig. 149; vol. 14, p. 145, fig. 14, no. 4a. Room 9 300.
- 11 58:14. Large bowl with out-turned collar-rim, slightly bowed inward; reddish-brown ware; cf. 'Alayiq 1950, Type 2, pl. 22, A 119. Room 9 300.
- 12 Neck of large unguentarium; pinkish-buff ware; cf. 46:6; 'Alayiq 1950, Type 17. Room 9 300.
- 13 String-cut disc-base of juglet or unguentarium; light brown ware. Room 9 300.
- 14 58:34. Collar of jar; ring at junction of collar and body of vessel; slightly ribbed inside and out; cf. QDAP, vol. 1, p. 109, 9. Room 9 300.
- 15 Ring-base of bowl; reddish-brown ware. Room 9 300.
- 16 Rim of shallow bowl; clay folded over to form an enlargement inside; reddish-brown ware. Room 9 220.
- 17 Rounded base from juglet or flask; ribbed ware; reddish-brown. Room 9 220.
- 18 Loop-handle with central ridge, attached to ribbed ware; dark reddish-brown; cf. QDAP, vol. 14, p. 145, 1. Room 9 220.

Plate 40

- 40:1 58:33. Collar with enlarged rim from high-collar jar; buff ware; cf. 'Alayiq 1950, pl. 25, A 124. L' 6 90.
- 2 58:32. Plain collar from high-collar jar; ring above junction of body and collar; light brown ware; cf. 'Alayiq 1950, pl. 25, A 132. T 17-18 78.
- 3 58:11. Rim of thick-rimmed bowl; reddish-brown ware with buff slip; cf. 'Alayiq 1950, pl. 25, X 52. O' 7.
- 4 Fragment of rim (?) with flange outside, under which are three incised ribs; reddish-brown ware. B' 4 105.
- 5 58:1. Flaring rim from large bowl; pinkish-buff ware. V 12-13.
- 6 58:22. Rim from jug; reddish-brown ware; cf. 42:13, which has handle. F' 5 25.
- 7 58:6. Rim with indented edge from cooking-pot; dark brown ware; cf. 'Alayiq 1950, pl. 23, X 1. L' 6.
- 8 58:4. Rim of cooking-pot or jar; reddish-brown ware; cf. 'Alayiq 1950, pl. 23, X 81. L' 6 30.
- 9 58:5. Flaring rim with sharp edges and slightly bowed outside edge; buff ware. O'P' 4 120.
- 10 58:25. Flaring rim from juglet; light reddish-brown ware; cf. 'Alayiq 1950, pl. 22, A 239. K'L' 140.
- 11 58:2. Rim of bowl, with sharp flange on outside; metallic-hard buff ware. O' 6-8 0.

Plate 41

- 41:1 59:5. Loop-handle of ribbed vessel; buff ware with large grits. W 2 50.
- 2 59:8. Long handle; brown ware, buff on outside. L'M' 5 100.
- 3 59:13. Loop-handle with groove down center; dark gray ware covered inside and out with light gray slip. F' 5 25.
- 4 59:4. Shoulder, collar, and handle of ribbed pot; hard, brown ware. P' 8 120.
- 5 Loop-handle, roughly circular in section; buff ware. F' 5 25.
- 6 Horizontal loop-handle, circular in section, and bent upward; buff ware. Unknown.
- 7 Loop-handle attached to ribbed pot; reddish-brown ware; handle is attached to collar below the rim. M' 7 70.

8 59:7. Small loop-handle attached to small jar; pinkish-buff ware with small grits. V 12-13 100.

9 59:6. Loop-handle; buff ware, covered with cream slip badly worn. Unknown.

Plate 42

42:1 59:35. Neck of lentoid flask with twisted handles; buff ware; cf. 38:2 for references. W 2 50.

2 59:21. Neck of lentoid flask with twisted handles; reddish-brown ware; cf. 38:2 for references. J' 5-6 70.

3 Portion of neck of lentoid flask with twisted handles; reddish-brown ware with small grits; cf. 38:2 for references. B' 3-4 220.

4 Neck of lentoid flask with twisted handles; reddish-brown ware; cf. 38:2 for references. X 1' 80.

5 Loop-handle, slightly twisted, attached to rim with deep groove; gray ware. B'C' 4 310.

6 59:38. Neck of juglet with loop-handle attached to rim; handle slightly twisted; buff ware; cf. 'Alayiq 1950, pl. 24, X 22; Tyropoeon Valley tomb, QDAP, vol. 1, p. 109, no. 7. L' 6 140.

7 59:39. Neck of juglet with loop-handle attached to rim; brown ware covered on outside with cream slip; cf. 'Alayiq 1950, pl. 24, X 22. L' 6 30.

8 59:2. Loop-handle attached to rim and shoulder of small, open juglet; metallic, gray ware; cf. 'Alayiq 1950, pl. 23, A 248. F' 5 25.

9 Loop-handle with sharp edges, rectangular in section, and neck of juglet; pinkish-buff ware; cf. 42:6 for references. F' 5 25.

10 59:1. Handle, collar, and shoulder of ribbed cooking-pot; brown ware; cf. 'Alayiq 1950, pl. 23, A 173. O' 5 90.

11 Loop-handle attached to rim and shoulder of jug; reddish-brown ware; cf. 'Alayiq 1950, pl. 24, A 45. F' 5 25.

12 Handle of cooking-pot with sharp shoulder; reddish-brown ware; cf. 'Alayiq 1950, pl. 23, A 171. A'B' 3 90.

13 58:24. Loop-handle attached to rim and shoulder of jug; reddish-brown ware; cf. 42:11 and 'Alayiq 1950, pl. 24, A 45;

QDAP, vol. 1, p. 109, 1 (from Tyropoeon Valley). N' 5 0.

Plate 43

43:1 58:18. Flaring rim of large, open bowl; light reddish-buff with gray core; cf. 'Alayiq 1950, Type 2. X 1 80.

2 58:10. Rim of bowl with sharp edges; light reddish-buff ware; cf. 'Alayiq 1950, pl. 22, X 8. M'N' 5-6 30.

3 58:7. Rim of jar with groove in edge of rim; reddish-buff ware. Unknown.

4 58:9 Flaring rim of large open bowl; reddish-brown ware; cf. 'Alayiq 1950, pl. 22, X 3. L' 6 80.

5 58:15. Flaring rim of large open bowl; reddish-brown ware; cf. 'Alayiq 1950, pl. 22, A 119. L' 6 80.

6 58:3. Collar of cooking-pot; reddish-brown ware; cf. 'Alayiq 1950, pl. 23, X 122. Unknown.

7 58:13. Rim of small bowl; buff ware; cf. 'Alayiq 1950, pl. 22, X 8. L' 6 118.

8 58:12. Flaring rim of large bowl; buff ware; cf. 'Alayiq 1950, Type 2. F' 5 25.

9 58:8. Flaring rim of bowl; buff ware; cf. 'Alayiq 1950, Type 2. O' 4 20.

Plate 44

44:1 59:19. Ring-base from large bowl; tan ware. O' 6-8 20.

2 59:15. Disc-base of juglet, string-cut; pink ware. M' 5 60.

3 59:12. Disc-base of small juglet, string-cut; buff ware.

4 59:10. Flat base, string-cut; reddish-brown ware. X 1-2 0.

5 59:11. Disc-base, string-cut; brown ware. O' 6 0.

6 Rounded base; ribbed inside; reddish-brown ware. F' 3-4 65.

7 59:18. Flat base with groove; light brown ware. XY 2 0.

8 59:20. Ring-base, grooved on inside; light brown ware. L'M' 5 120.

9 59:9. Ring-base, arched into a dome in the center; reddish-brown ware with cream slip on outside. B' 4 270.

10 59:17. Disc-base; grayish-brown ware. J'K' 7 75.

- 11 59:16. Disc-base; buff ware. B' 3-4 300.
 12 59:14. Flat base with slight ring on edge; reddish-brown ware with cream slip. K'L' 6 40.

Plate 45

- 45:1 58:17. Plate of Pergamene ware; ring-base; pinkish-buff ware with red glaze, badly worn; cf. 'Alayiq 1950, Type 1.
 2 58:21. Ring-base of plate of Pergamene ware; pinkish-buff ware with red glaze, badly eroded; cf. 'Alayiq 1950, pl. 22, A 106. A' 3.
 3 58:27. Ring-base of plate of Pergamene ware; pinkish-buff with red glaze, eroded; cf. 'Alayiq 1950, pl. 22, A 104.
 4 Flat sherd of Pergamene ware with incised concentric circles; reddish-brown ware with red glaze containing small crystalline particles. B' 4 160.
 5 58:20. Shoulder and rim of small bowl of Pergamene ware; buff ware metallic-hard, with red glaze. K'L' 6 40.
 6 58:19. Ring-base of small dish of Pergamene ware; buff ware with red glaze. O' 6-8 20.
 7 Sherd of Pergamene ware; incised circles inside and outside; buff ware with red glaze. L' 3 90.
 8 High ring-base of Pergamene ware; buff ware with red glaze; cf. 'Alayiq 1950, pl. 22, A 108. L' 6 0.

Plate 46

- 46:1 58:26. Small juglet with slightly concave base; slight ribbing; pink ware. M' 5 60.
 2 59:25. Globular bottle (aryballos) with flat base, slightly concave; brownish-buff ware; see Kahane III. N' 2 70.
 3 59:24. Globular bottle with flat base, slightly concave; ribbing; light buff ware; see Kahane III. N' 2 70.
 4 59:26. Piriform unguentarium; pink ware; see Kahane II, N' 2 70.
 5 59:27. Piriform unguentarium; buff ware; see Kahane II, N' 2 70.
 6 59:29. Piriform unguentarium; pinkish-buff ware; see Kahane II. N' 2 70.

Plate 47

- 47:1 59:30. Small juglet with single handle; ribbed; reddish-brown ware; cf. 42:6 and 42:7. M' 5.
 2 59:28. Vessel open top and bottom; three holes punched near base; slight ribbing on body of vessel; grayish-brown ware; cf. 'Alayiq 1950, pl. 25, A 5. ST 19-20 near surface (trench near façade).

Plate 48

- 48:1 58:36. Small pot with two loop-handles; faint ribbing on body; reddish-brown ware; cf. 'Alayiq 1950, Type 3; QDAP, vol. 1, p. 109, 2. Also shown on 19:3. Z 3 (in conduit).
 2 58:16. Small bowl with inturned rim and disc-base; faint ribbing on body of vessel; brown ware; cf. 'Alayiq 1950, pl. 23, A 38. K'L' 3' 140.
 3 58:35. Rim and handle of cooking-pot; carinated shoulder; reddish-brown ware; cf. 'Alayiq 1950, pl. 23, A 171. K'L' 6 140.
 4 59:31. Base of small spindle-bottle, string-cut; gray ware with buff surface. Example from 'Athlit, Tomb 24, (1st half 2nd cent. B. C.) QDAP, vol. 2, pl. 34. For full discussion see Kahane I, pp. 131-139, where he assigns its general use for domestic purposes to the first century B. C.

Plate 49

- 49:1 Nozzle of lamp; pink ware; trace of carbon on lip; cf. QDAP, vol. 1, p. 109, 10 (Tyropoeon Valley). Y 4 50.
 2 59:32. Nozzle of lamp; decorated with dots and circles; metallic-hard, gray ware. M'N' 5 70.
 3 Nozzle of lamp; decorated with incised line and circles; pinkish-buff ware; traces of carbon on lip. G' 5 floor level.
 4 Lamp with feeder surrounded by raised ring; light buff ware. R' 1' 20.
 5 59:33. Lamp with feeder surrounded by raised ring; reddish-brown ware with cream slip. L' 6 104.
 6 Lamp with rounded nozzle; pinkish-buff ware. Façade W end.
 7 Fragment of crude lamp; ring-base and

- decoration on top; hard, gray ware; cf. Silet edh-Dhahr, Type XV. N' 3 20.
- 8 59:34. Pointed base of small vessel (tear-bottle?); ribbing inside and outside; hard, gray ware; cf. Samaria I, p. 13, no. 1; Wa'r Abu eš-Šafa tomb, QDAP, vol. 4, pl. 80, nos. 3, 4. N' 2 70.
- 9 59:23. Small unguentarium; indentation on side caused by thumb before firing; buff ware. M' 6 0.
- 10 59:22. Unguentarium with painted top (black); pink ware with buff slip. O' 5 0.

Plate 50

- 50:1-3 Three fragments of a chalice (2 is base; 1 is fragment from the center of the bowl, photographed from below; 3 is fragment of bowl, shown from outside); pinkish-buff ware covered with black paint. Y 5 190.
- 4 Jar cover (?); base string-cut; upper part in form of knob; buff ware; cf. 'Alayiq 1950, pl. 31, X 35. O' 6-8 0.
- 5 Pottery disc with hole in center; pinkish-buff ware, poorly fired. X 1' 80.
- 6 Disc, which may have been base for a jar, with attachment to wall of vessel neatly rounded off; reddish-brown ware. P' 8.
- 7 Small, concave disc, possibly used for cover for jar; reddish-brown ware. L'M' 7 0.
- 8 Loop-handle; wheel-marks outside and ribbing inside; red ware. M'N' 6 30.
- 9 Rim and neck of jug; ribbed; buff ware. M'N' 5-6 80.
- 10 Small cup with out-turned rim; base string-cut; poorly fired buff ware. K'L' 3' 140.
- 11 Neck of jug with strainer; pinkish-buff ware; cf. 'Alayiq 1950, pl. 22, X 98. M'N' 5-6 80.
- 12 Sherd of fine buff ware with ridges and diagonal incisions; red paint or wash. N' 3 90.

Plate 51

- 51:1 Rim of bowl with combed decoration outside; buff ware; no grits; wheel-marks inside and outside. L' 6 40.
- 2 Sherd from wall of large jar with incised decoration; reddish-brown ware with cream slip outside.
- 3 Sherd with combed decoration; pinkish-buff ware. WX 3.

- 4 Sherd with combed decoration; pinkish-buff ware; cf. 'Alayiq 1950, pl. 28, N 36. WX 3.
- 5 Thin sherd decorated by combing; pinkish-buff ware, well fired. E'F' 5 0.
- 6 Rim from large bowl; incised decoration below rim; buff ware with very fine grits. F' 5 0.
- 7 Sherd from wall of thick vessel with combed decoration; buff ware. M' 7 80.
- 8 Rim of bowl with deep ribbing; reddish-brown ware. L' 4-5 40.
- 9 Sherd with ribbing; buff ware. H' 5-6 0.
- 10 Sherd with ribbing and flange; reddish-brown ware. E'F' 5 10.
- 11 Sherd with heavy ribbing; reddish-brown ware; fired to metallic hardness. O' 6-8 60.

Plate 52

- 52:1 Limestone disc with hole in center; diameter 5.2 cm.; probably used as a spindle whorl. X 1' 80.
- 2 Fragment of basalt mace-head. P' 5-6 100.
- 3 Base of stone bowl or juglet; soft, white stone; smoothed on outside. K' 5-6 30.
- 4 Rim of basalt bowl with vertical sides; diameter 20 cm. T 17-18 78.
- 5 Base and side of stone vessel; soft, white stone; outside fluted; diagonal strokes of chisel remain; cf. Murabba'at, RB, 1953, p. 259, no. 10. D' 4 150.
- 6 Fragment of mace-head; hard, white stone, alabaster or marble; highly polished. T 17-18 130-145.
- 7 Fragment of stone bowl with two incised lines above base and raised ridge below rim; diameter 18 cm.; hard, gray stone. L' 6 40.
- 8 Mace-head of cream stone—marble or alabaster; highly polished; cf. 52:6. W 3 100-125.

Plate 53

- 53:1 Fragment of molded glass bowl with flat base and fluted sides; amber color. Room 29 20.
- 2 Rim of glass bowl (belongs with 53:5); 18 cm. diameter; clear glass; cf. example from Djerabis, *Acta Archaeologica*, vol. 23, p. 165, fig. 30, which is said to belong to a

- distinct group of early Roman glass from second half of the 1st cent. B. C. and into the 2nd cent. A. D. K'L' 6 140.
- 3 Rim of bowl of thin glass; groove on inside below rim, and two grooves on inside around the base; clear glass; diameter 16 cm. K' 5-6 90.

- 4 Rim and side of thin glass bowl; diameter 10 cm.; clear glass. J'K' 3 0.
- 5 (See 53:2, of which this is a fragment.)
- 6 Fragment of ring-base of glass vessel; pale blue in color. J'K' 3' 0.
- 7 Base of goblet; pale blue in color. L'M' 6-7 0.
- 8 Neck and bulbous body of small glass bottle; pale blue, clear glass. K' 5-6 0.

Plate 54

(All flints are of a honey color, except 54:6, which is black.)

54:1	O'P' 6 10	10	A' 3-4 50
2	X 3 50	11	O' 6-8 50
3	X 3 58	12	Unknown
4	X 1-2 50	13	T 17-18
5	X 3 70	14	Y 4-5 50
6	Y 5 50	15	X 3 200
7	Unknown	16	N' 1 50
8	T 17-18 240	17	AB 16-17 90
9	Z 3 0	18	Unknown

Plate 55

(All flints are of a honey color, except 55:10, which is black.)

55:1	A' 4 0	13	T 17-18
2	Unknown	14	Y 5 165
3	Y 1-1'	15	Z 3 65
4	Z 3 0	16	B' 4 80
5	T 17-18	17	WX 4-5 50
6	P' 6	18	Y 2 155
7	B' 4 105	19	W 3 50
8	P' 8 120	20	F' 3-4 65
9	Unknown	21	X 2'-3' 70
10	P' 6	22	T 17-18 240
11	T 17-18 240	23	N' 3 90
12	WX 4-5 0-50	24	X 3 58

Plate 56

1	25:10	4	21:1	7	22:13
2	25:12	5	34:3	8	36:6
3	36:1	6	36:10	9	36:4

Plate 57

- | | | | | | |
|---|-------|----|------|----|-------|
| 1 | 23:8 | 7 | 31:1 | 13 | 34:9 |
| 2 | 22:15 | 8 | 22:4 | 14 | 36:9 |
| 3 | 25:11 | 9 | 31:3 | 15 | 21:3 |
| 4 | 23:9 | 10 | 23:2 | 16 | 22:11 |
| 5 | 21:5 | 11 | 24:8 | 17 | 21:4 |
| 6 | 22:10 | 12 | 25:5 | | |
- 18 (Not photographed.) Rim of shallow bowl, with two indented circles inside of rim; medium grits; pinkish ware. T 17-18 343-362.
- 19 (Not photographed.) Rim of plate about 20 cm. in diameter; small grits; buff ware with brown slip burnished inside. L'M' 4-5 50.
- 20 22:9.
- 21 (Not photographed.) Rim of bowl with in-turned rim; buff ware with small grits. T 17-18 195-215.
- 22 (Not photographed.) Rim of bowl; buff color, small grits. T 17-18 155-195.
- 23 (Not photographed.) Rim of bowl; buff ware, gray in core; brown slip burnished on inside. T 17-18 240-248.
- 24 25:3
- 25 (Not photographed.) Rim of hole-mouth jar; buff ware with small, dark grits. T 17-18 145-155.
- | | | | | | |
|----|------|----|------|----|-------|
| 26 | 23:5 | 33 | 37:1 | 40 | 24:11 |
| 27 | 37:5 | 34 | 37:2 | 41 | 24:7 |
| 28 | 37:9 | 35 | 37:4 | 42 | 24:7 |
| 29 | 37:6 | 36 | 24:4 | 43 | 23:7 |
| 30 | 37:8 | 37 | 24:3 | 44 | 23:6 |
| 31 | 37:3 | 38 | 24:1 | 45 | 23:10 |
| 32 | 37:7 | 39 | 24:9 | 46 | 23:10 |
- 47 (Not photographed.) Flat base of jug; pink ware with very few grits. T 17-18 130-145.
- | | | | | | |
|----|------|----|------|----|------|
| 48 | 24:2 | 49 | 25:4 | 50 | 25:1 |
|----|------|----|------|----|------|

Plate 58

1	40:5	6	40:7	11	40:3
2	40:11	7	43:3	12	43:8
3	43:6	8	43:9	13	43:7
4	40:8	9	43:4	14	39:11
5	40:9	10	43:2	15	43:5

16 48:2	23 38:7	30 38:8	19 44:1	25 46:2	31 48:4
17 45:1	24 42:13	31 38:4	20 44:8	26 46:4	32 49:2
18 43:1	25 40:10	32 40:2	21 42:2	27 46:5	33 49:5
19 45:6	26 46:1	33 40:1	22 49:10	28 47:2	34 49:8
20 45:5	27 45:3	34 39:14	23 49:9	29 46:6	35 42:1
21 45:2	28 38:13	35 48:3	24 46:3	30 47:1	36 38:5
22 40:6	29 38:9	36 48:1	37	(Not photographed.) Shallow bowl with in-turned rim; small flat base; slight ribbing; buff ware; cf. 'Alayiq 1950, pl. 23, A 20. O' 1-2 60.	

Plate 59

1	42:10	7	41:8	13	41:3	38	42:6
2	42:8	8	41:2	14	44:12	39	42:7
3	38:3	9	44:9	15	44:2	40	(Not photographed.) Shallow bowl with enlarged and outturned rim; well levigated and well fired ware. Y 4-5 50.
4	41:4	10	44:4	16	44:11		
5	41:1	11	44:5	17	44:10		
6	41:9	12	44:3	18	44:7		

V. INTERPRETATION

The question of the unity of the various elements of the building arises from several observations which should now be listed and considered. There is some evidence of rebuilding, particularly in the western end. As can be seen from the plan on pl. 66 (where secondary walls are shown as hatched), there are two secondary walls, one running south from room 27 and another running west from room 31 into room 32. Two additional fragmentary walls, one in room 29 and another in room 13, appeared. While three of these four secondary walls join the main framework of the building, none is bonded in. Further evidence of the secondary character of the wall running south from room 27 was the discovery of two Corinthian pilaster capitals imbedded in the structure (see description under the discussion of architectural fragments). A column drum was reused in the southern part of the western wall of the large court. In the eastern part of the building the only evidence of rebuilding of any importance is a portion of a foundation wall which projected into room 5 (see pl. 15:2) and which had been covered over by the cobbled pavement of that room. It has already been pointed out that there seems to be a break in the east-west wall to the north of the hypocaust, where the latter joins room 20 (see pl. 8:2). It is difficult to see, however, how this point could have completed the plan for an earlier building, especially since there is no corresponding break in any of the other walls to the south running east-west. These fragments of evidence for rebuilding are all which appeared and are not weighty enough to bring into serious question the unity of the original plan as it is preserved by the main outline of our building.

The pottery belongs to three main periods: the Chalcolithic-Early Bronze, the Roman, and the Islamic periods. The coins fall into two major groups (with the exception of a very few incidental coins): those from the last half of the first century B. C. through the first half of the first century A. D., and those from the Islamic period, largely from the eighth century A. D. As the plan of the building is obviously later than the Chalcolithic-Early Bronze period this evidence compels us to consider the question as to which of the two remaining

periods the building belongs. In three places in the excavation of the building the pottery for a considerable depth was completely homogeneous and apparently undisturbed. Sherds found in the last meter of debris of room 9, a stepped bath, with only two possible exceptions, were consistently Roman, as can be seen from the representative forms shown on pl. 39. Similarly the forms from the lowest 50 cm. of room 10, a reservoir, were predominantly Roman, as can be seen from pl. 38. And again, the lowest level of room 15, another bath with steps, yielded consistently Roman forms of pottery, and the top of the first step, a coin of Archelaus. Since these three structures are tied into the main walls of the building so as to constitute integral parts of the plan, there can be little question but that the date of the disuse or destruction of these three units applies also to the building of which they are a part. We can thus say that the building was destroyed or ceased to be used sometime within the period covered by our Roman pottery forms. It has been seen in the discussion of the coins that those from the Roman period were distributed over the entire area of the building; thus this bit of evidence for associating the foundation walls of the general plan with this early period is strengthened and the possibility that only a part of the structure belongs to the Roman period is correspondingly weakened. From these considerations, as well as from the symmetry of the general plan of walls which are bonded at all important points, we must conclude that the plan was laid out and built in the Roman period.

History of the Site

While no walls found within the area of the building could be associated with Chalcolithic-Early Bronze pottery, the presence of large quantities of this ware throughout the area is evidence for a considerable occupation on the site at this period. It is, therefore, likely that the foundation trenches of the large building were cut into a deposit of the Chalcolithic-Early Bronze pottery which either had been left by inhabitants from this period or had been washed down the slope from some higher settlement to the south. It may have

been that the later builders made use of stones of the early construction and thus removed them, or that in some places below the walls and floors of the later building there are yet walls belonging to the earliest period of occupation of the site.

From the end of the Early Bronze occupation there is a complete gap in the evidence from pottery for any settlement here until the Herodian period. From the evidence of the coins it is probable that sometime during the reign of Herod I (37-4 B. C.) the large building was laid out and constructed; twelve coins of Herod I came from various parts of the building. To judge from the twenty-two coins which can be attributed to the time of Archelaus (4 B. C.-6 A. D.) it is likely that the building continued to be used during these years; and the presence of seven coins from the remainder of the first half of the first century A. D. suggests that it may have been occupied for some years afterward, perhaps until the middle of the century, or at least through the time of Herod Agrippa I (37-44 A. D.), from which period there were five coins.

The evidence gained from the Roman pottery at the site confirms this picture of the period of Herodian occupation as suggested by the coins. Comparisons with the pottery from Niveau II at Qumran, which de Vaux dates from the beginning of the Christian era to the first Jewish revolt, reveal many forms in common at the two sites. Some of these common elements have been pointed out in the discussion of the Roman pottery and in the descriptions of the individual pieces in the catalogue; it will suffice here to mention the prevalence at both sites of globular juglets, "Herodian" lamps with bowed spouts, storage jars with collared necks, unguentaria, and shallow bowls. In fact, the closest correspondence of the Roman pottery from 'Alayiq to any other site is to that found at Qumran, Niveau II. The pottery from the bottom of the bath (room 9) and from the bottom of the reservoir (room 10) as shown on plates 39 and 38 has many forms in common with that from Qumran, Niveau II. It is interesting to note also the similarity in the structure of the stepped baths at the two sites.

The third major occupation of the site was during the Islamic period, probably during the eighth century, for which there is good evidence from the Islamic coins. The presence of the greater number of these at the west end of the building, as well as

of considerable rebuilding along this side, points to this area as the center of later occupation. The absence of any plan which might be associated with the Islamic occupation suggests the use of existing foundations, with some modifications perhaps, and the use of the stone which lay ready at hand for reconstruction. In addition to the coins from this period of occupation there is some pottery, which can be seen on pl. 51. While the number of coins from the Islamic period is large in proportion to the number of Roman coins, the lack of accompanying architectural details and new foundations and the scarcity of pottery of this period argue for a relatively minor and unimportant occupation.

The prominent reference to the winter palace of Herod I at Jericho in Josephus (*Antiq.* 17. 10. 6 and elsewhere) at first suggested the possibility for this identification of the building. From the Herodian period is the palace at Masada, measuring 60 by 48 m., but it is quite different in plan from our structure (A. Schultens, *Zeitschrift des Deutschen Palästinavereins*, 1933, pp. 68-72, pl. XVI). The lack of plans for other palaces of the Herodian period in Palestine makes it difficult to draw any valid conclusions as to what a palace of the period might have been. Furthermore it is difficult to believe that a royal palace of the period would have been as denuded of any evidence of luxury or refinement as this site seems to have been. One would expect, for example, some of the finer examples of the potter's art for tableware, beyond the few sherds of Pergamene ware shown on pl. 45. Professor Frank E. Brown, of Yale University, has called my attention to a possible parallel in the "Palazzo delle Colonne" of Ptolemais in Cyrenaica (G. Pesce, *Il "Palazzo delle colonne" in Toilemaide di Cirenaica, Monografie di archeologia libica*, vol. II, 1950). This palace has a great central colonnaded court with a hall, also colonnaded, opening into it, and rooms on the four sides of the building.

In the preliminary report of the excavation (BASOR, no. 123, pp. 13-14) it was suggested that the building might have been a gymnasium or a palaestra. While parallels are lacking from Palestine and Syria, there are several Greek palaestrae which, although earlier in date, are remarkably similar in general plan. The Hellenistic gymnasium at Priene of the second century B. C. (F. Krischen, "Das Hellenistische Gymnasium von Priene," *Jahrbuch, Archaeologisches Institut des*

Deutschen Reichs, vol. 38-39, 1923-1924, p. 149, fig. 9) consists of a large colonnaded court surrounded on two sides by rooms. At Epidaurus the gymnasium consists of a colonnaded court surrounded on all sides by rooms and measures 69.54 by 75.36 m. (A. N. Lykadis, *Praktika*, 1901, pl. 2, fig. 1). Here, as at Priene, the colonnade is doubled on one side of the court. The palaestra at Olympia, from the end of the third century, is similar in plan, but is equipped with a bath in the northeast corner (*Olympia*, II, pl. 73; see *Iraq*, vol. II, p. 225). At Calydon the open court of the gymnasium, belonging to the end of the third to the beginning of the second century, has rooms on three sides (J. Delorme, *Bulletin de correspondance hellénique*, vol. 70, 1946, p. 118, fig. 6).

Another example of a gymnasium is to be found at Delos, where the building probably dates from the middle of the second century (*Bulletin de correspondance hellénique*, vol. 54, 1930, p. 126, pl. III). Pergamum has yet another Greek gymnasium, but with most of the rooms rebuilt in the Roman period (*Athenische Mitteilungen, Archaeologisches Institut des Deutschen Reichs*, 1907, p. 190; 1908, p. 328, pl. XVIII). If the building at 'Alayiq is to be interpreted as a gymnasium then the cache of 122 unguentaria found in the vicinity of the small court and the presence of the elaborate water system of two baths, a hypocaust, and a reservoir, fit well into the theory. From the evidence now available it would seem that the structure and its equipment may best be interpreted as a palaestra or gymnasium, perhaps a part of the

complex of the façade and the exedra to the north.

While it is admittedly difficult to reconstruct the superstructure of the building on the basis of foundation walls, the following conjectures may be offered. The large court in the center of the building was open, with a covered passage-way between the columns and the walls surrounding it. The long, narrow corridor along the north side of the building was a colonnade, which was interrupted only at room 11, where the superstructure was probably carried up higher than the rest of the building. The open space at the west of the small court may have had rooms roughly matching those along the east wall of the building.

The question of the connection between our building and buildings on the *tell* excavated during the 1950 campaign at 'Alayiq and the façade to the north along the edge of the Wādī Qelt is not yet clear. It should be pointed out that while masonry of *opus reticulatum* was found on the *tell* and was used almost exclusively in the great structure of the façade (BASOR, no. 120, 15-17) no trace of this work appeared in our building to the south. Yet, as can be seen from the many references to correspondences between the pottery of our season and 'Alayiq 1950, in the catalogue and discussion of Roman pottery, the forms are strikingly similar and in many cases identical. Kelso's attribution of the whole *opus reticulatum* complex to the period of Archelaus (BASOR, no. 120, p. 20) would make it roughly contemporaneous with our building and it is unlikely that two such impressive structures should have been without connection.



PLATE 1:1 General view of excavation, looking east, with room 32 in center and row of pedestals of room 33 to the right.
 2 General view of north side of building, looking west, with rooms 1 and 2 in center.



PLATE 2:1 View of north side of building, looking west, with pavement and water channel of room 2.
 2 Foundation walls of room 20, looking southwest.

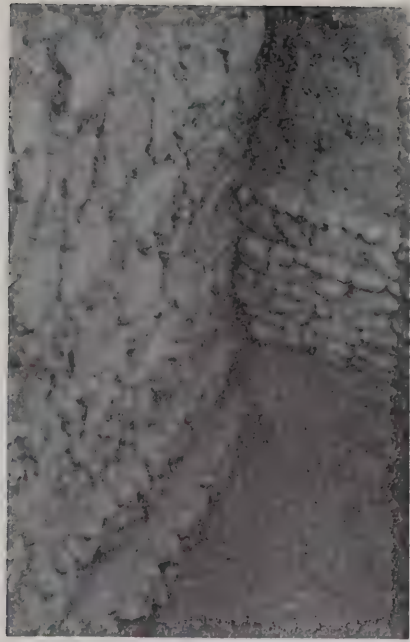


PLATE 3:1 Pavement of room 16 and its south foundation wall, on which one stone of superstructure is in place (looking east).
 2 Segment of exterior north wall at YZ 5, showing buttressing wall to the north (looking west).
 3 Northeast corner of building, looking north, with lower courses of cut stones to the extreme right.



PLATE 4:1 North face of foundation for colonnade in large court (E' 3), looking west.
 2 Water channel of room 2, looking east.
 3 End of water channel outside of east wall of building.
 4 Water channel crossing north colonnade wall of large court, looking west.



PLATE 5:1 Bath 9 (to left) and reservoir 10 (to right), looking south.

2 Bath 9, showing steps and channel for drain, looking east.

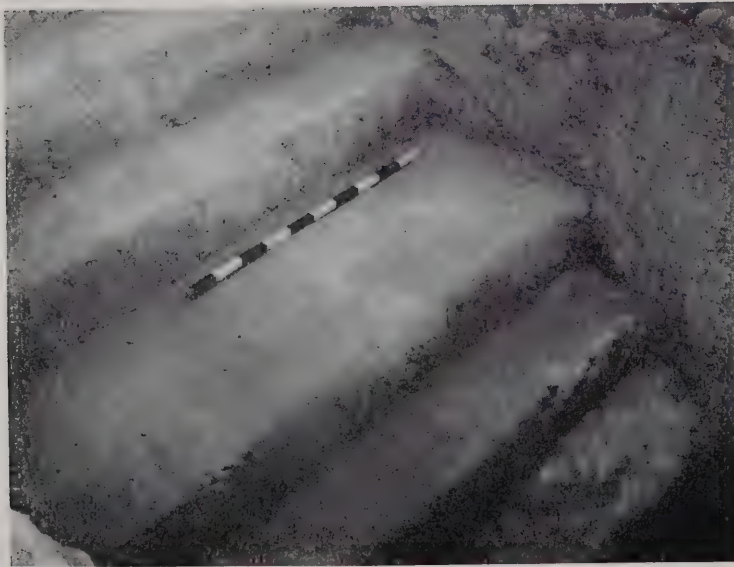


PLATE 6:1 Bath 15, looking south.
 2 Steps of bath 15.
 3 Segment of water channel in corridor to north of room 21.



PLATE 7:1 General view of hypocaust (room 19) and of room 20, looking west.
2 Tiles of the hypocaust floor, looking west.

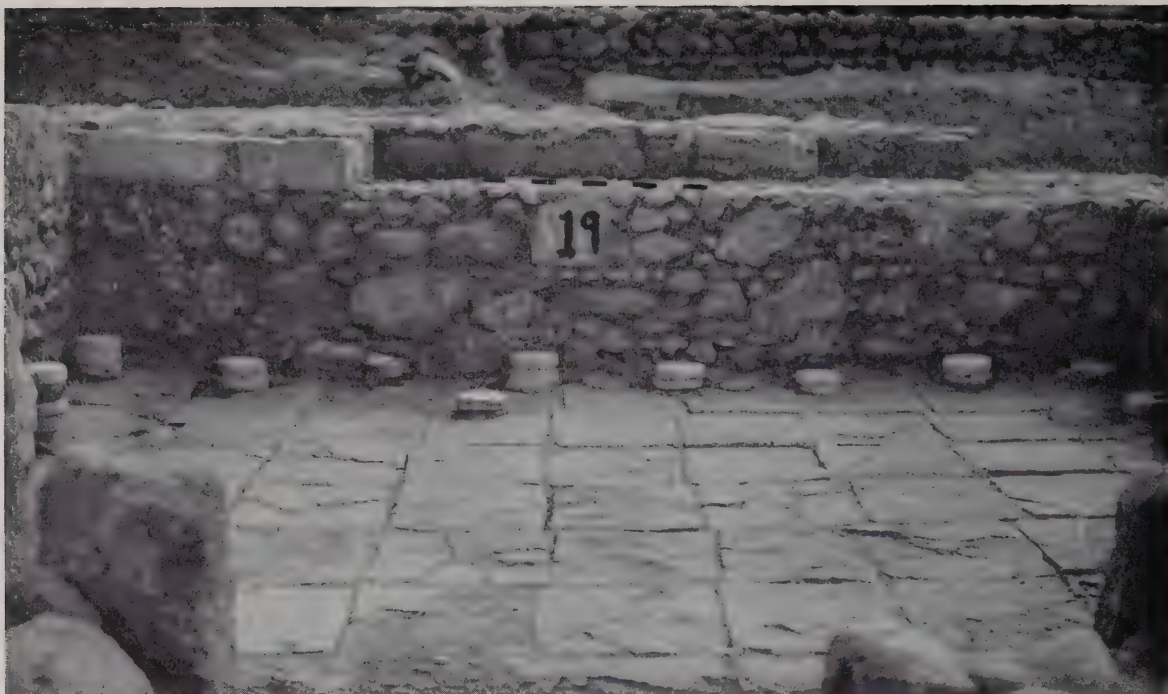


PLATE 8:1 Hypocaust, looking south.

2 Hypocaust and adjoining room 20, looking south.

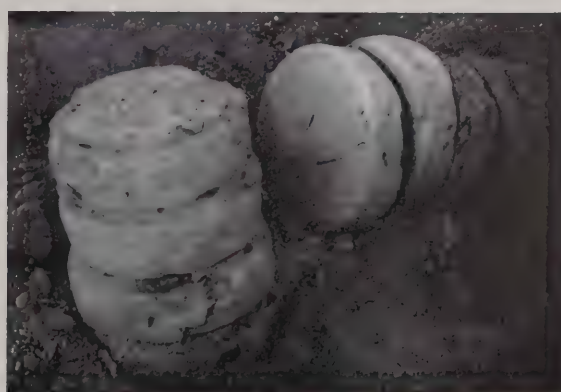


PLATE 9:1 North wall of hypocaust, with supports, looking north.
 2 South wall of hypocaust, with pillars in place, looking south.
 3 Fragment of plastered south wall of upper part of hypocaust.
 4 Fallen column of hypocaust.

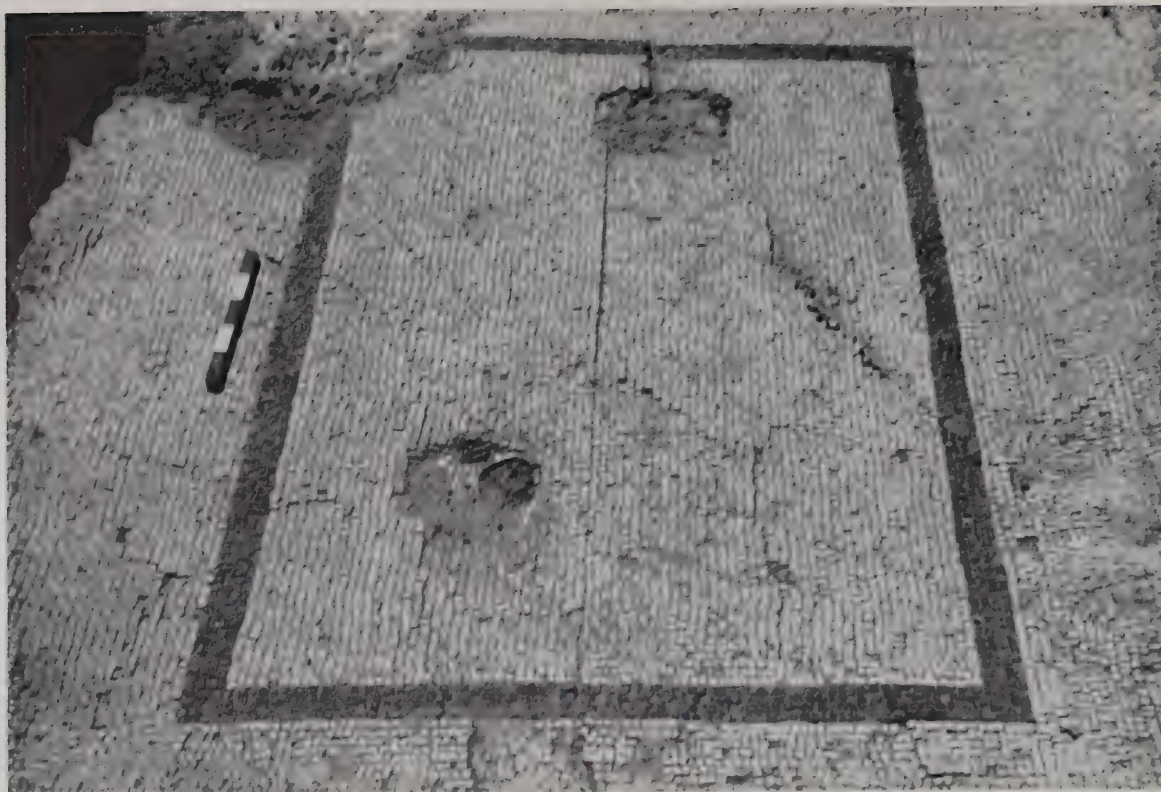


PLATE 10:1 Mosaic floor of room 17, looking south.

2 Mosaic floor of room 18, looking south.

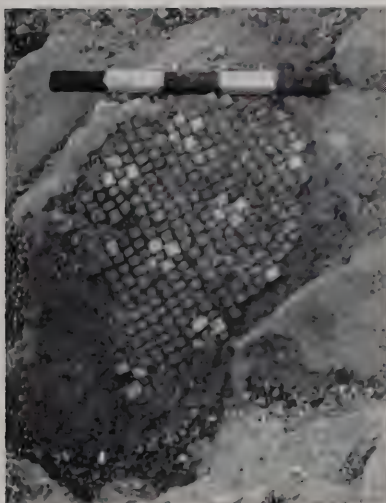
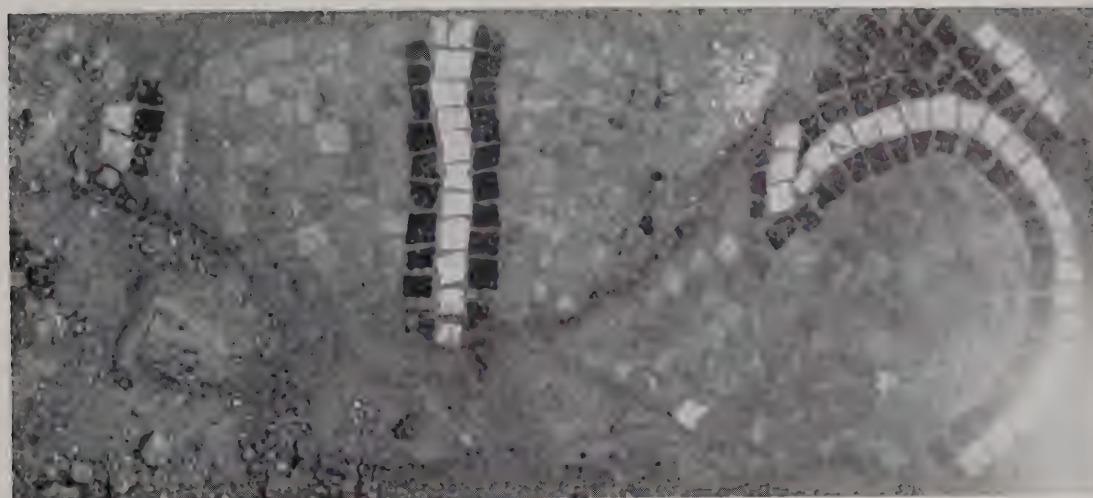


PLATE 11:1-5 Fragments of mosaic found in hypocaust (room 19).



PLATE 12:1 Southeast corner of small court (room 33), looking southwest.
 2 South wall and pedestal foundation of small court (room 33), looking east.
 3 West wall of large court, looking southwest.



PLATE 13:1 North row of pedestals in room 33, looking east.
 2 West row of pedestals in room 33, looking south.
 3 Detail of pedestal at northwest corner of room 33, looking east.



- PLATE 14:1 Detail of foundation for pedestals of room 33, south wall, looking east.
 2 Entrance from large court to room 33.
 3 Course of cut stones of superstructure on west wall of large court, looking southwest.



PLATE 15:1 Pavement of room 16, looking southwest.
 2 Pavement of room 5, looking northeast.
 3 Pavement at south side of room 2, looking east.



PLATE 16:1 Architectural fragments: cornice and column drums.
2 Column drums.

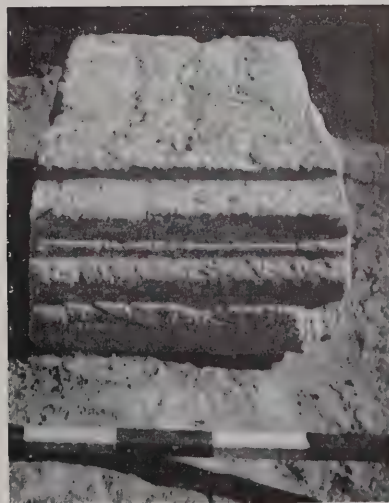
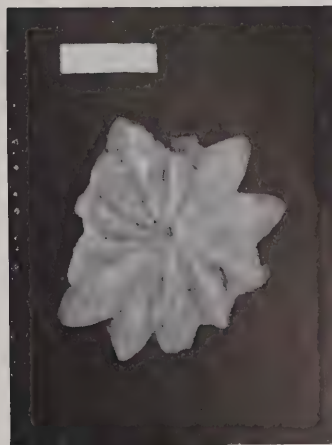
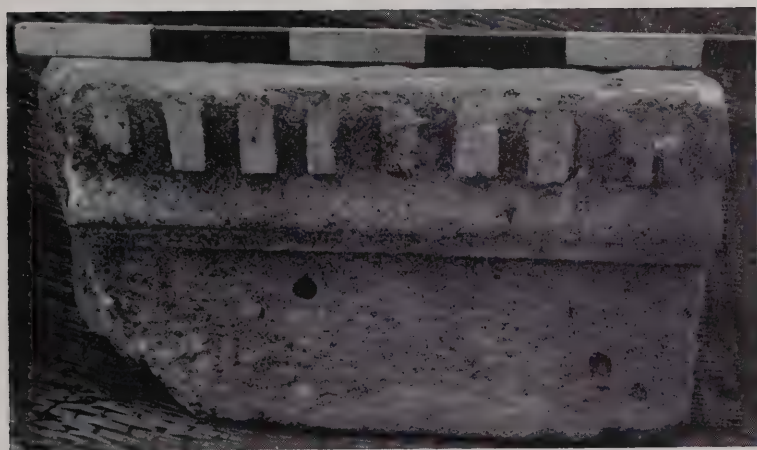
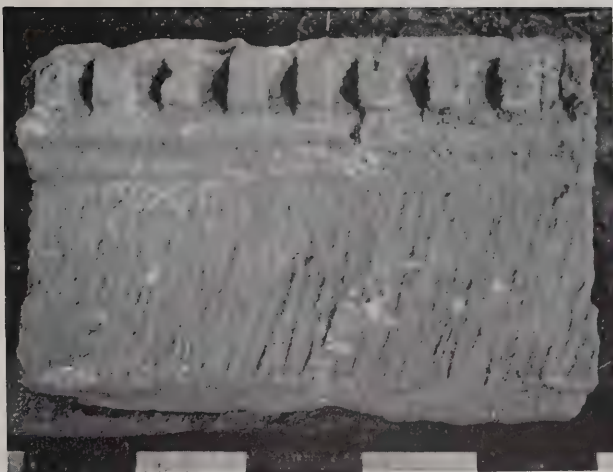


PLATE 17:1 Fragment of cornice, from O' 618.
2 Sandstone cornice, from O' 6-8.
3 Cornice, from P' 8-9.

4 Rosette.
5 Cornice blocks, from A' 4'.
6 Molding, from P' 8-9.

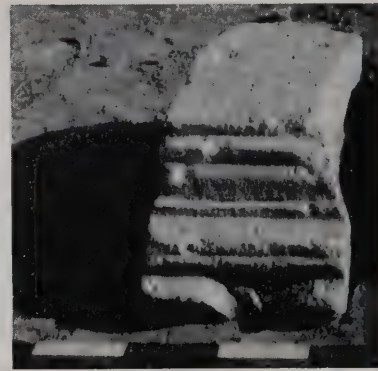
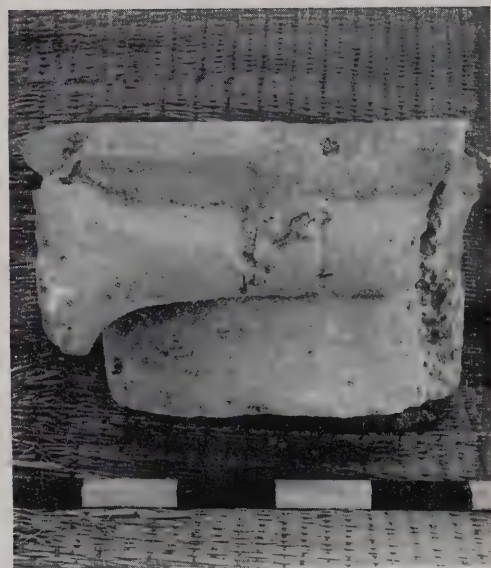


PLATE 18:1 Corinthian pilaster capital, which had been imbedded in wall in P' 4.

2 Fragment of Corinthian pilaster capital, from P' 4.

5 Column drum with plaster fluting, from K' 3'.

3 Capital, from F' 3-4.

6 Volute of capital, from M' 3.

4 Side view of no. 3.

7 Molding, from F' 4.

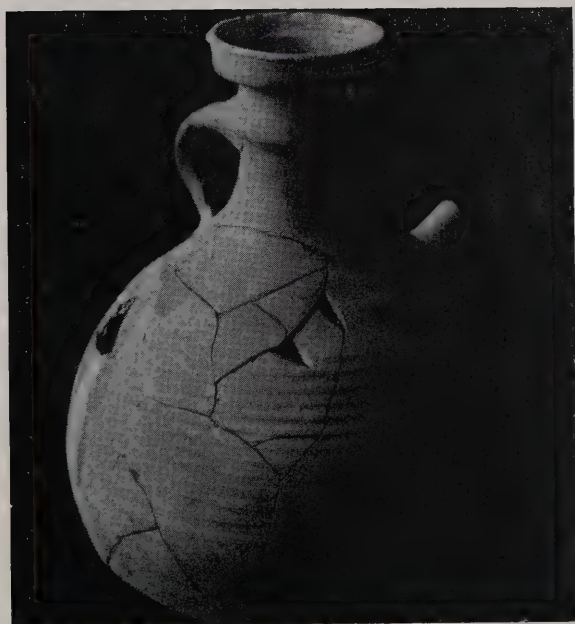
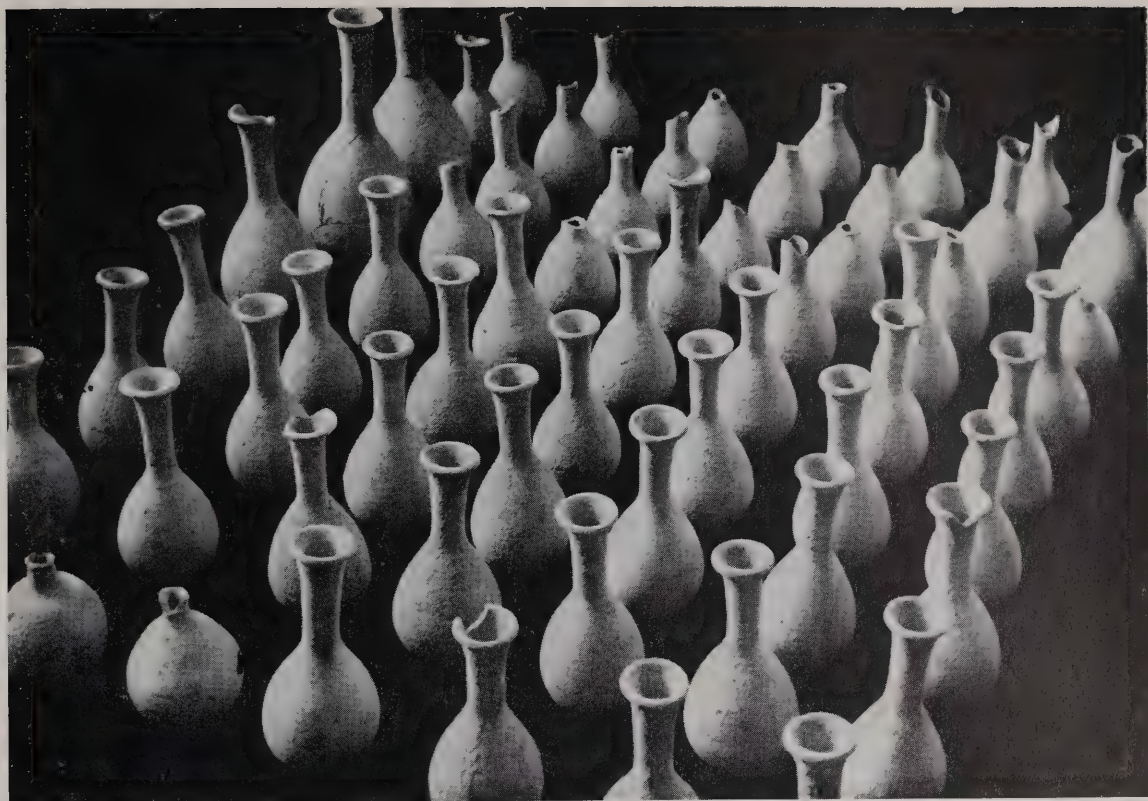


PLATE 19:1 Part of cache of 122 ointment bottles found in room 33.
 2 Jug found in front of west side of façade.
 3 Fragment of pot, found in conduit of Z 3 (= 48:1).

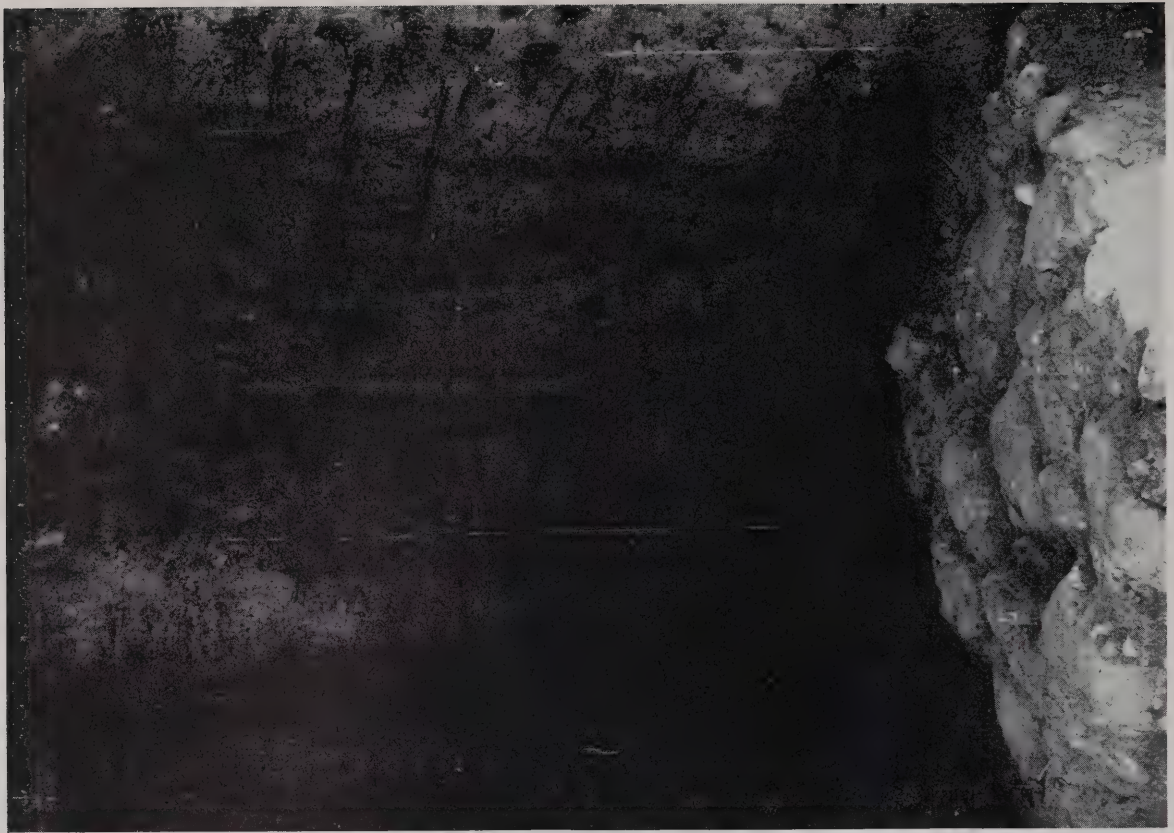


PLATE 20:1 Pit containing undisturbed Chalcolithic-Early Bronze sherds in T 17-18, looking south.
 2 Walls of T 17-18, looking south.

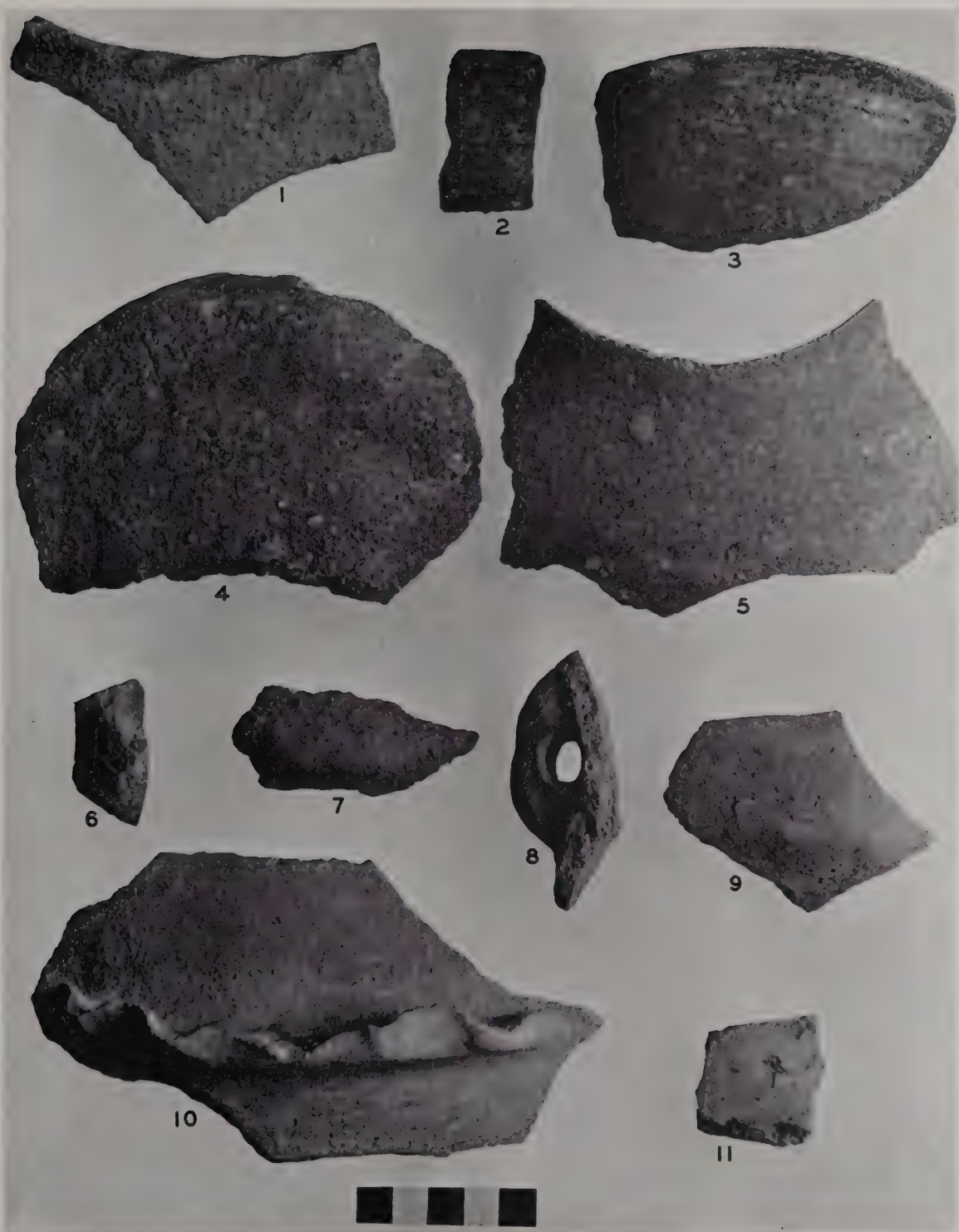


PLATE 21 Chalcolithic-Early Bronze pottery from T 17-18 375-280.



PLATE 22 Chalcolithic-Early Bronze pottery from T 17-18 280-225.



PLATE 23 Chalcolithic-Early Bronze pottery from T 17-18 223-195.

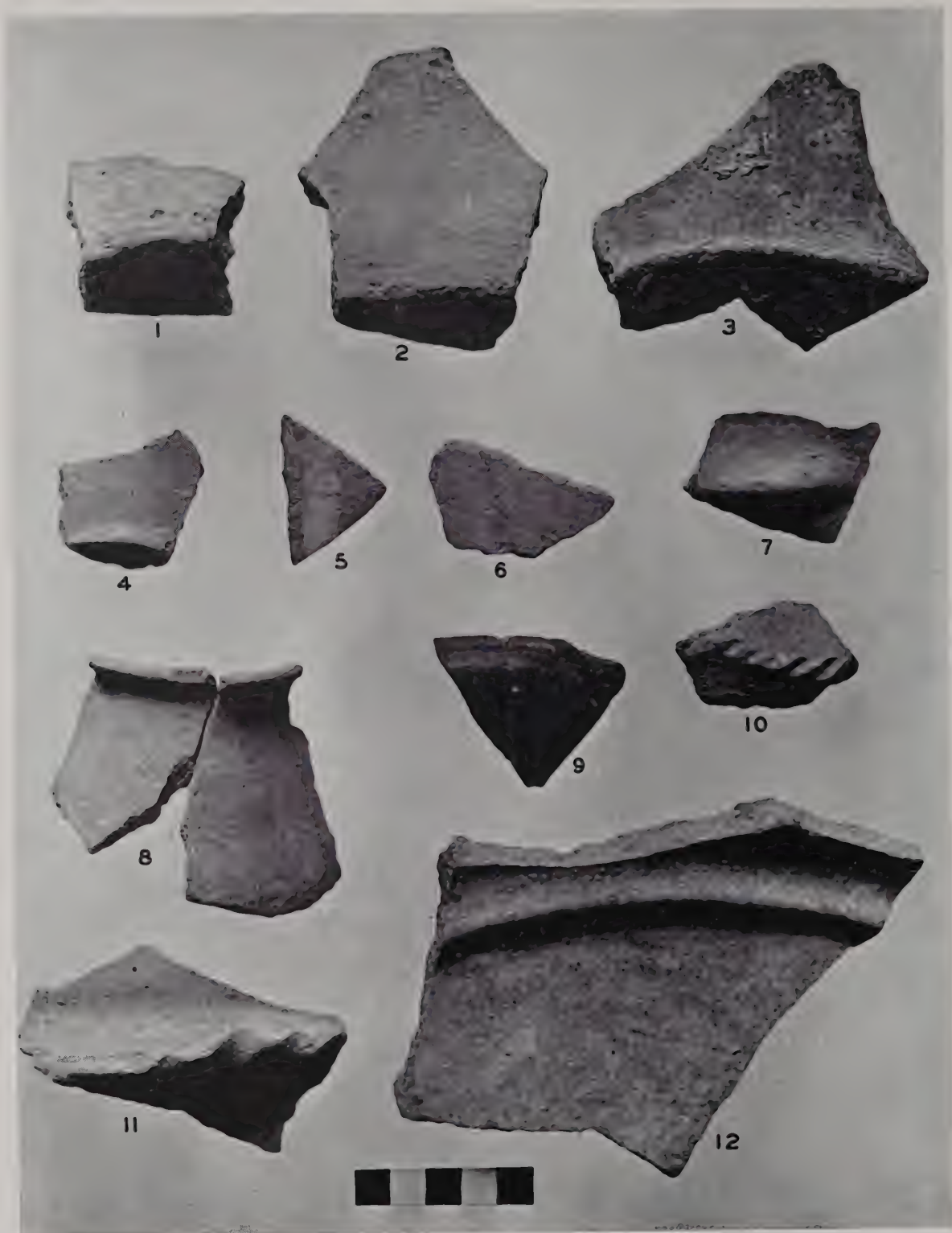


PLATE 24 Chalcolithic-Early Bronze pottery from T 17-18 195-155.

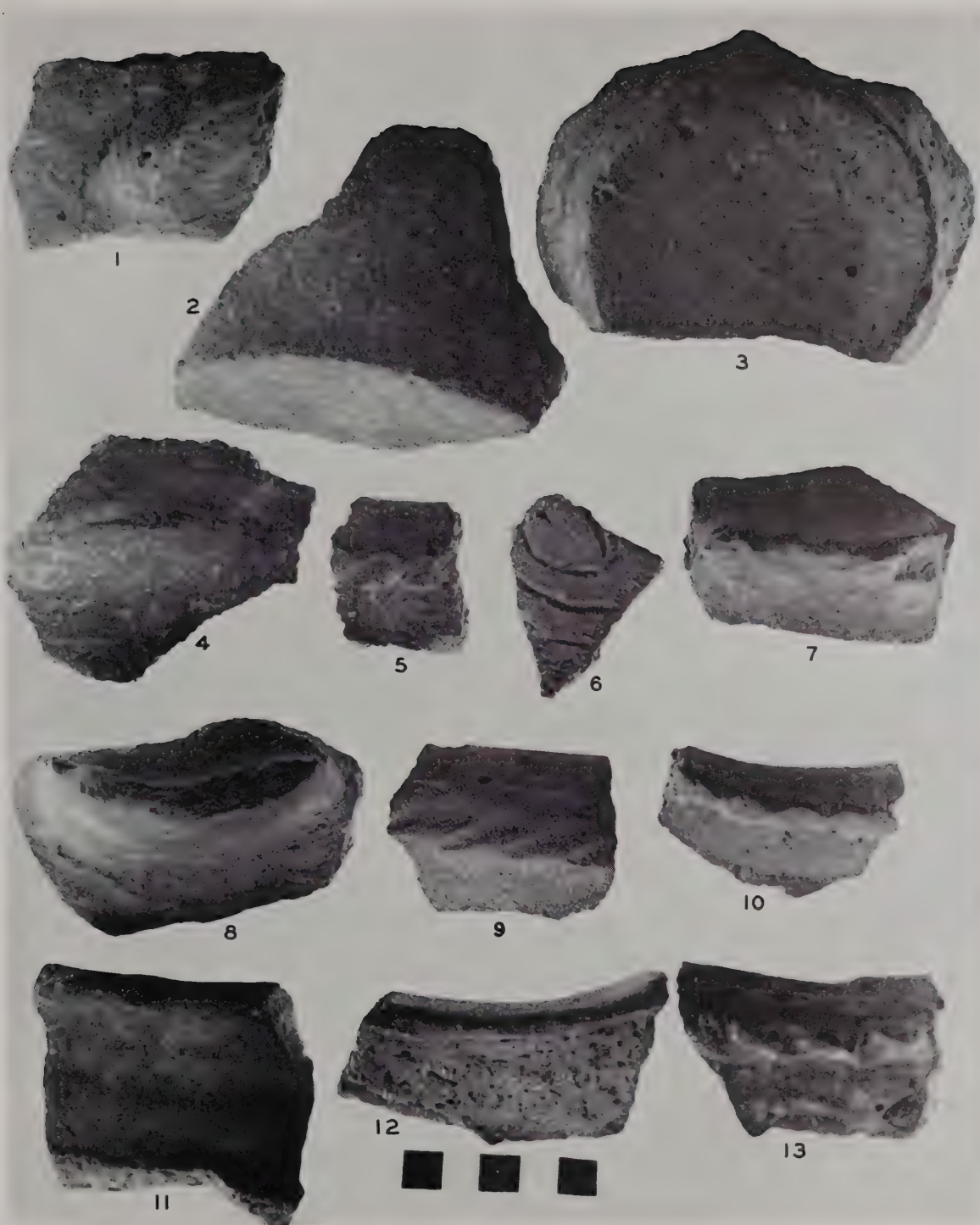


PLATE 25 1-8: Chalcolithic-Early Bronze pottery from T 17-18 155-130; 9-13: rims.

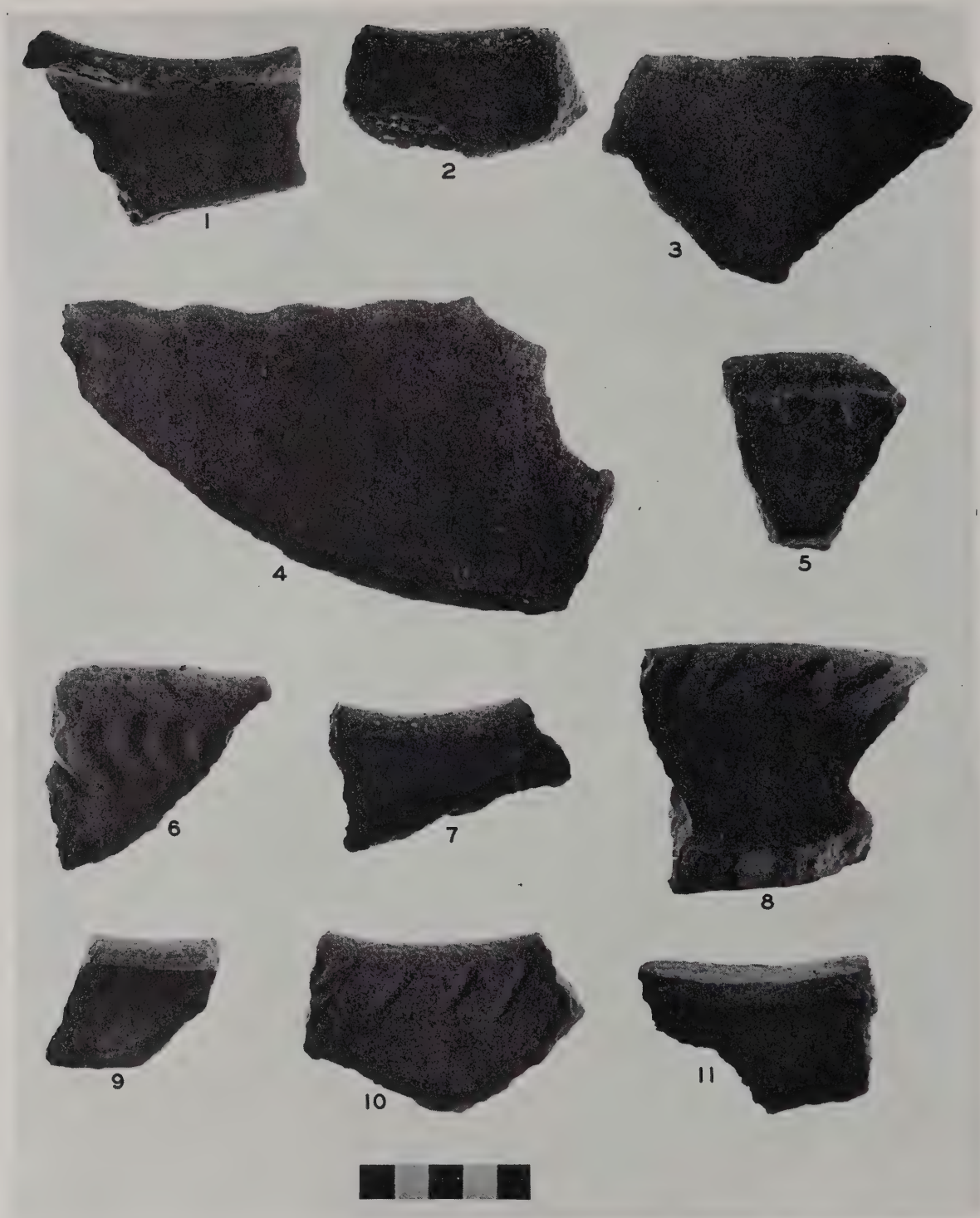


PLATE 26 Chalcolithic-Early Bronze rims.

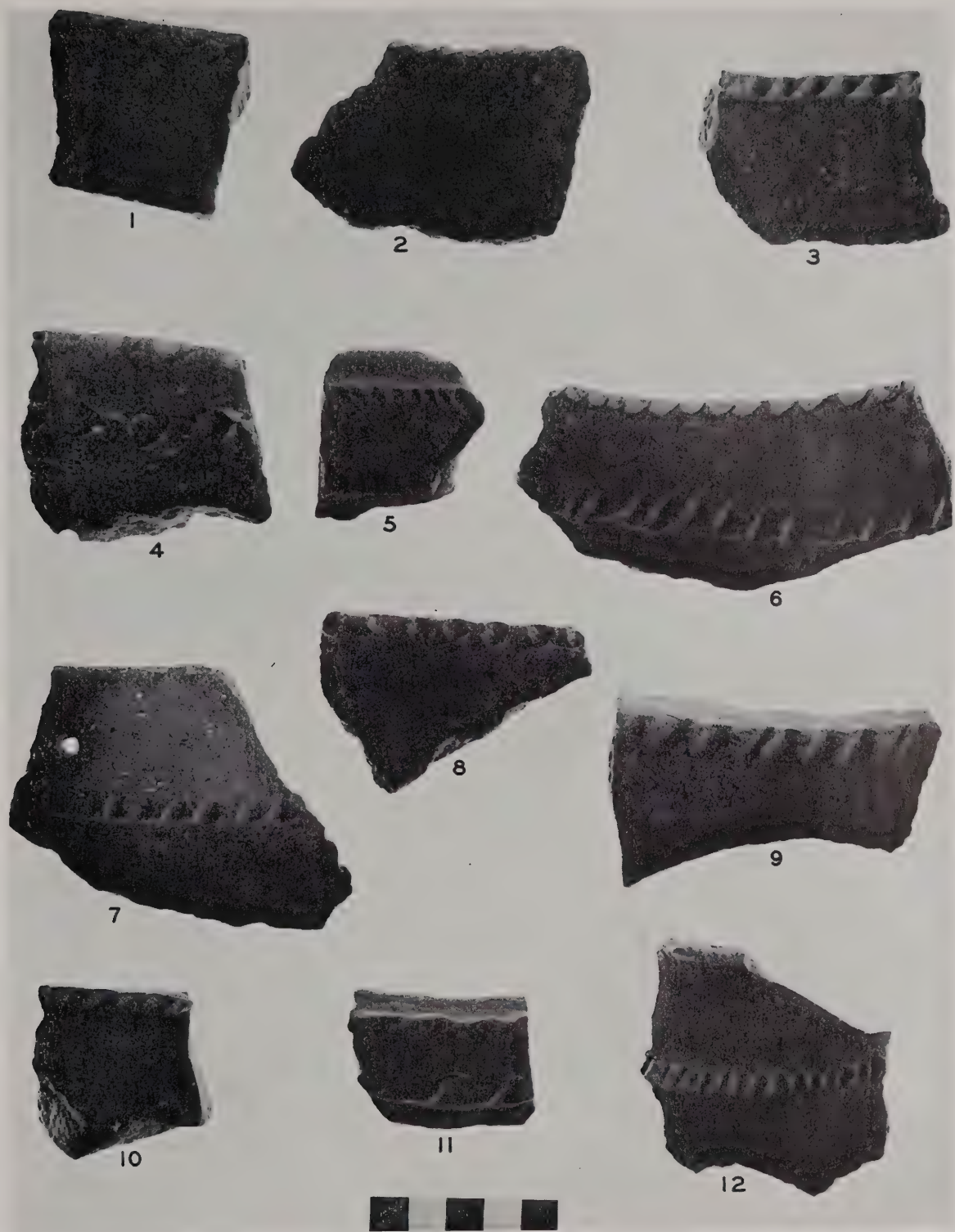


PLATE 27 Chalcolithic-Early Bronze rims and decoration.

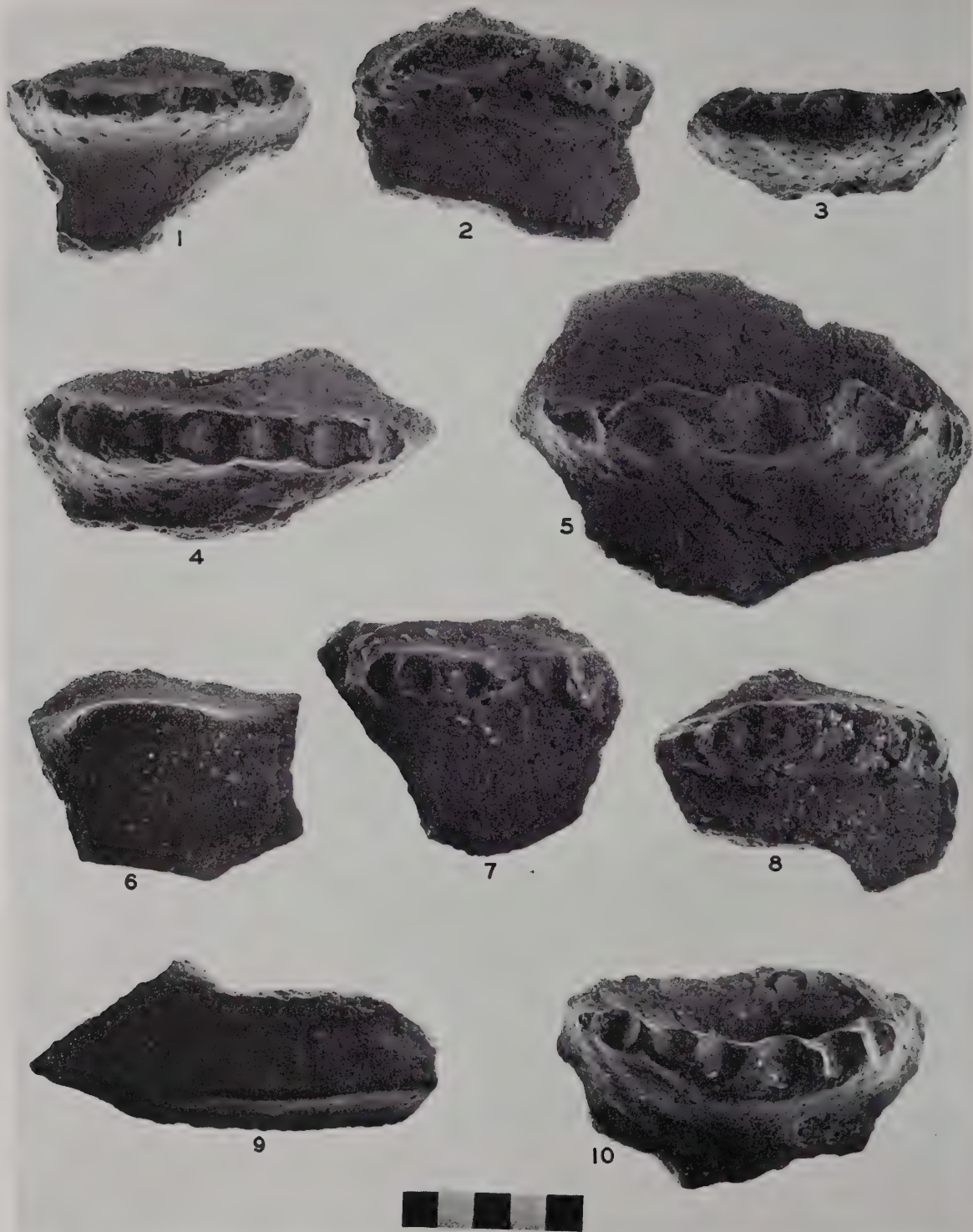


PLATE 28 Ledge-handles.



PLATE 29 Ledge-handles.

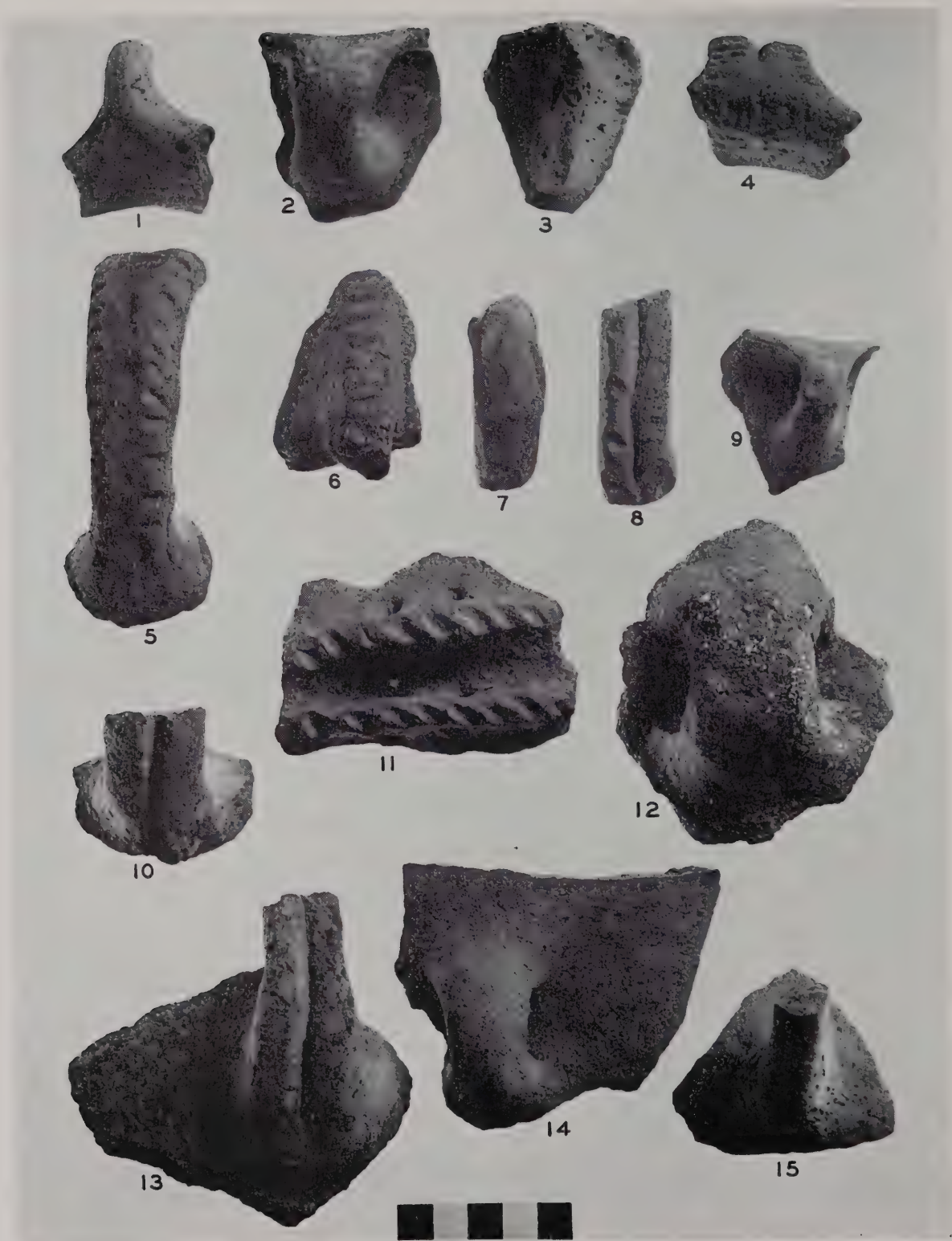


PLATE 30 Chalcolithic-Early Bronze handles.

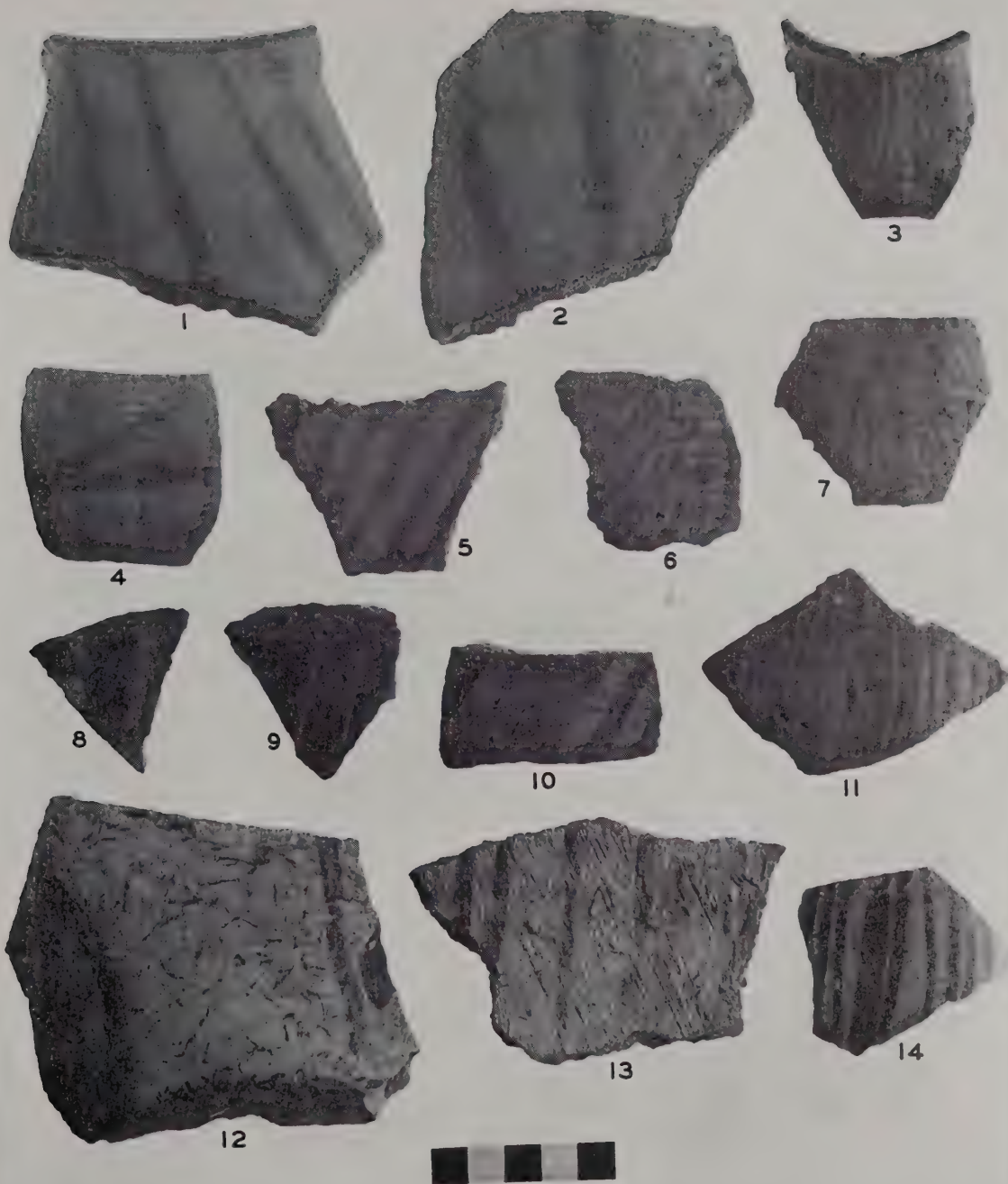


PLATE 31 Painted pottery.



PLATE 32 Decoration on fragments of pottery.



PLATE 33 Molding and burnishing on Chalcolithic-Early Bronze pottery.



PLATE 34 Chalcolithic-Early Bronze pottery fragments.

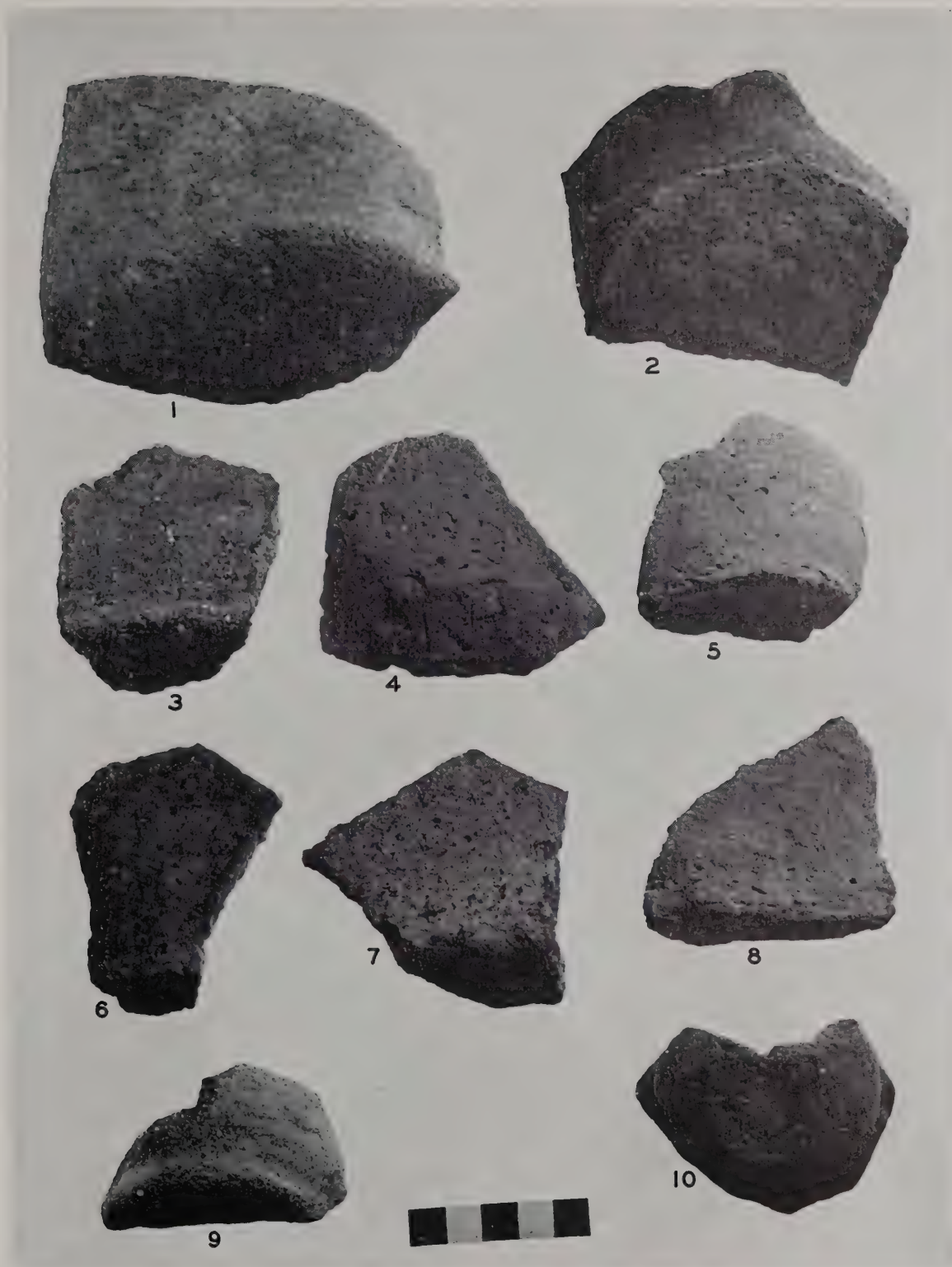


PLATE 35 Bases from Chalcolithic-Early Bronze pottery.

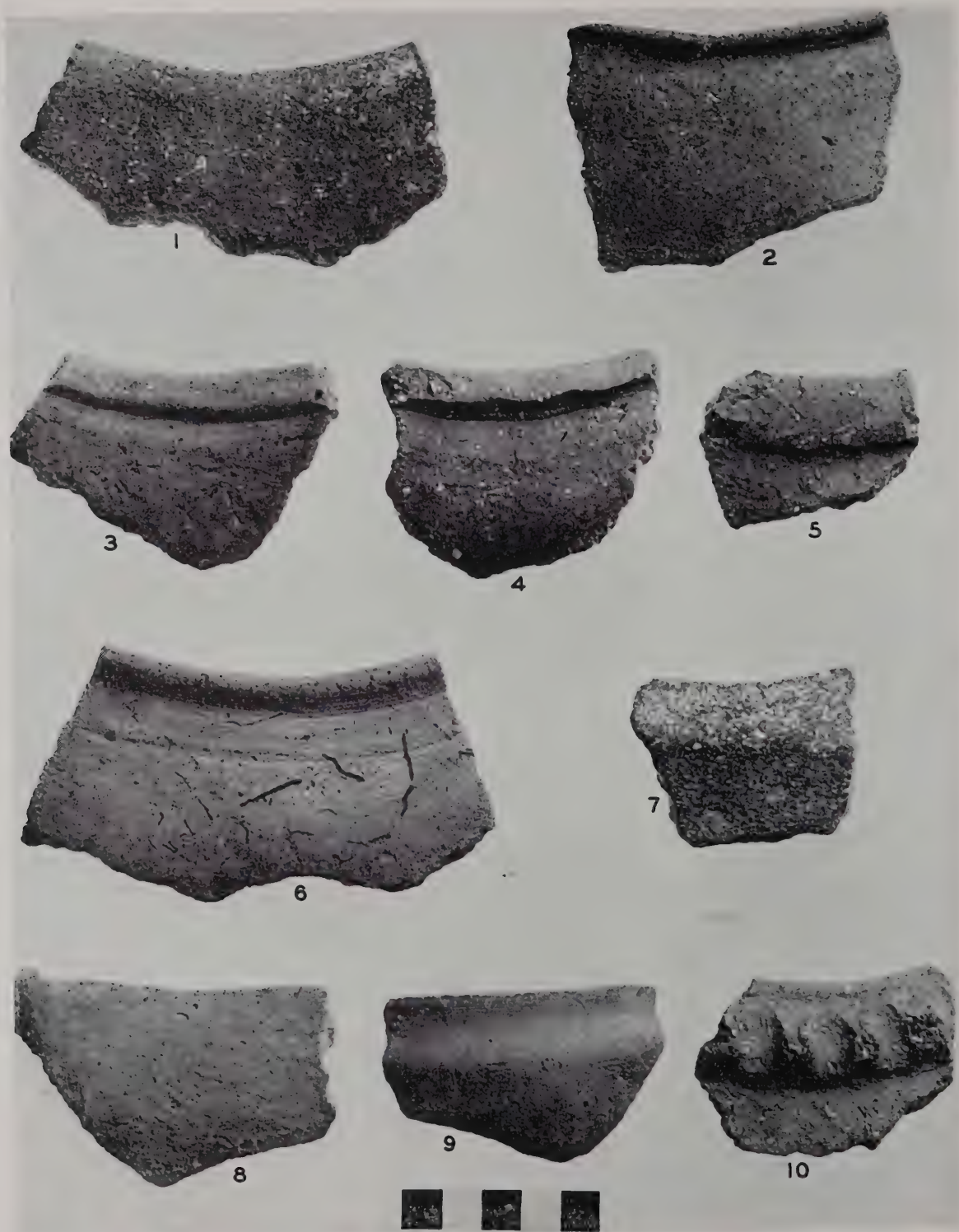


PLATE 36 Chalcolithic-Early Bronze rims.

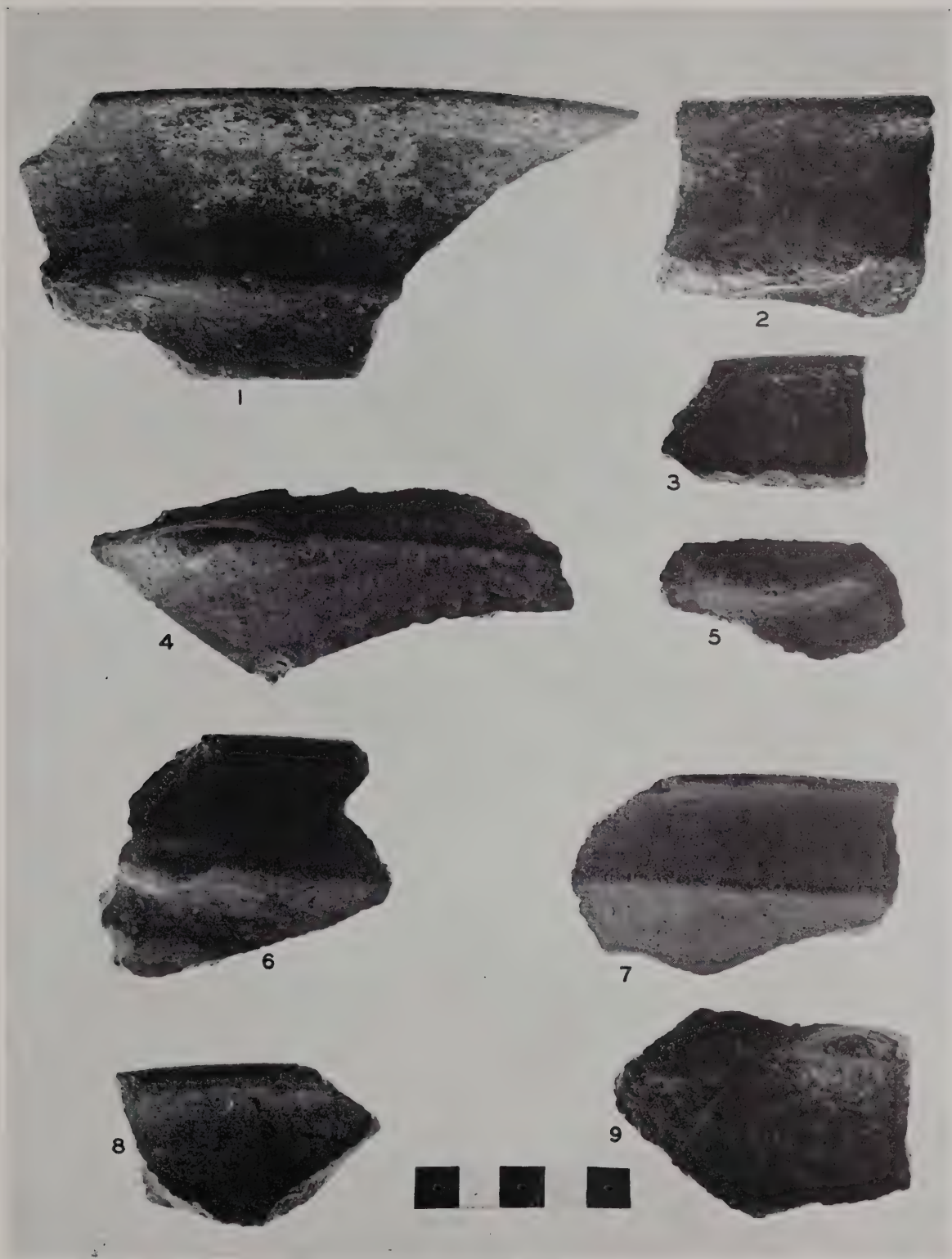


PLATE 37 Gray-black burnished ware of the Chalcolithic period.



PLATE 38 Pottery from last half meter of debris in reservoir, room 10.



PLATE 39 Pottery from last meter of debris in bath, room 9.

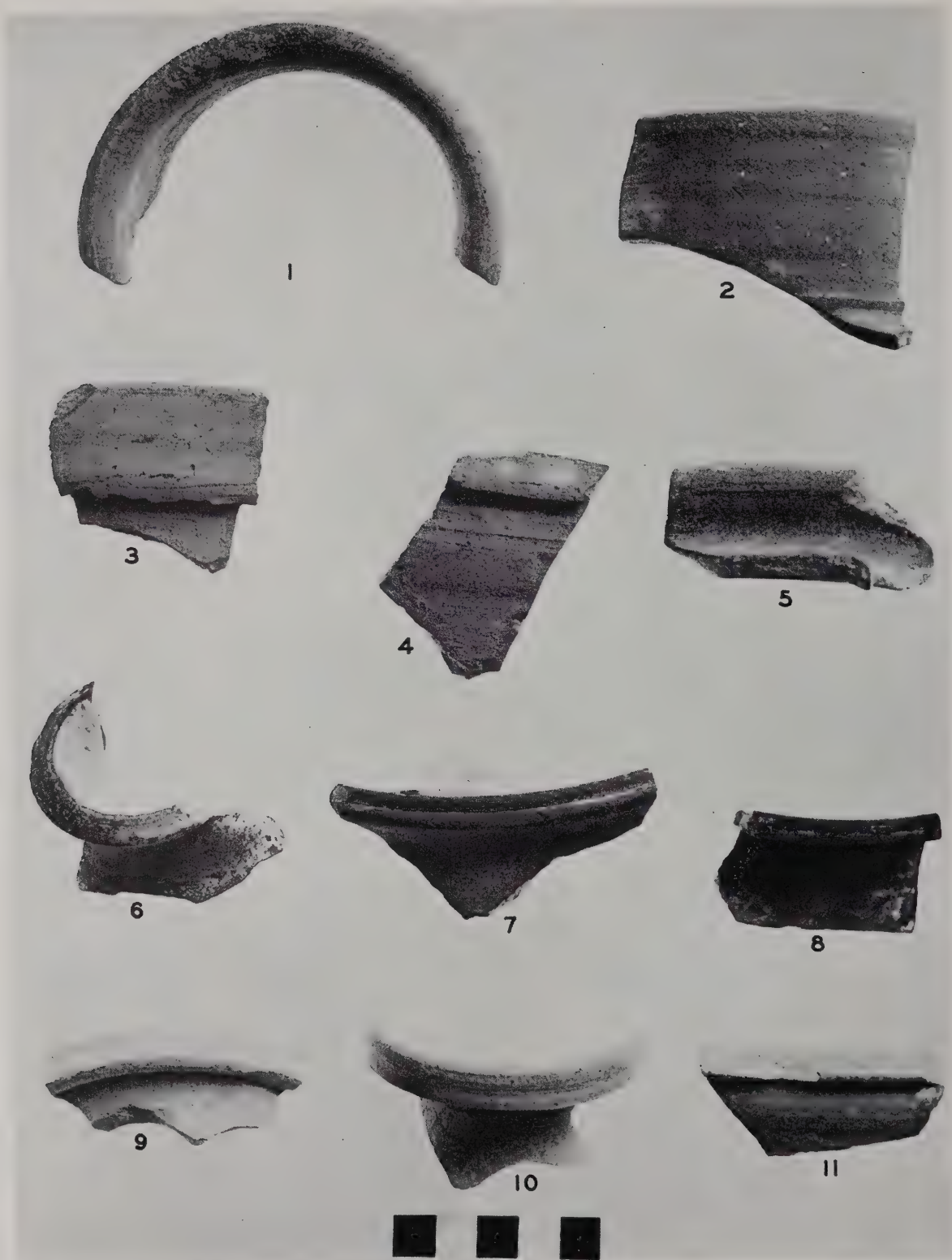


PLATE 40 Fragments of rims of Roman period.



PLATE 41 Loop-handles.



PLATE 42 Handles from Roman pottery.

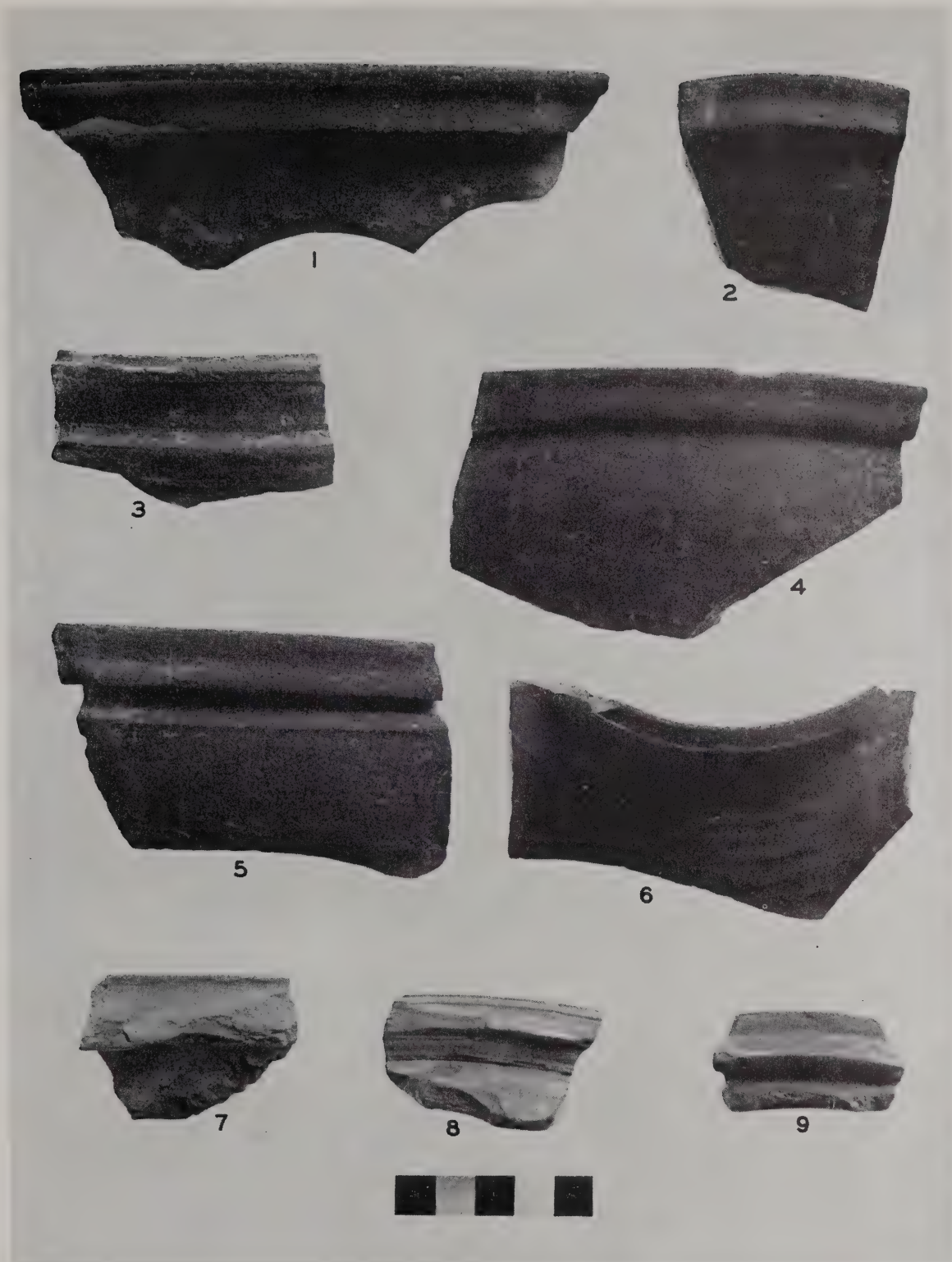


PLATE 43 Roman pottery rims.



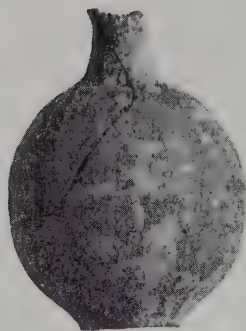
PLATE 44 Bases of the Roman period.



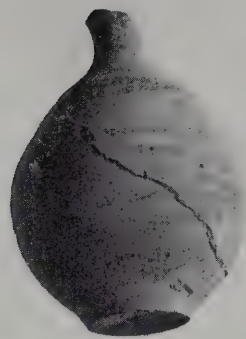
PLATE 45 Fragments of "Pergamene" ware.



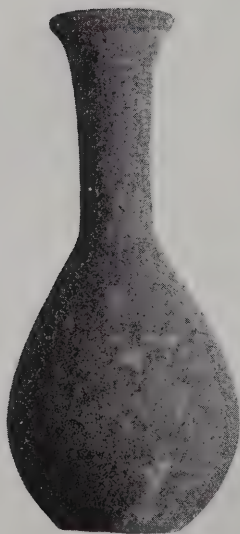
1



2



3



4



5



6

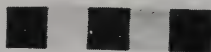


PLATE 46 Juglet and ointment bottles.



PLATE 47 Juglet and jar open at both ends.



PLATE 48 Roman pottery fragments.



PLATE 49 Lamps and bottles.



PLATE 50 Miscellaneous pottery fragments.

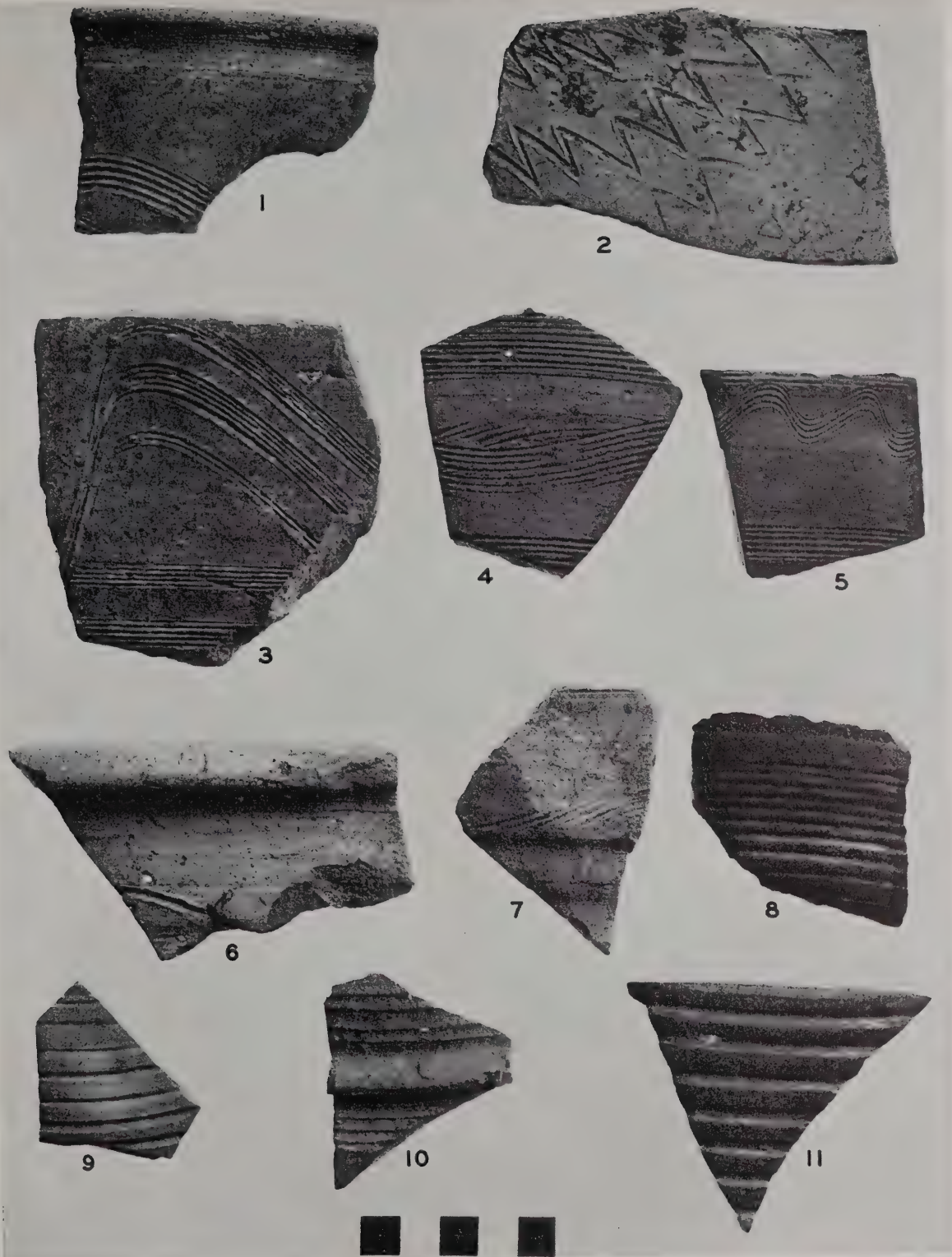


PLATE 51 Decorated fragments of pottery.

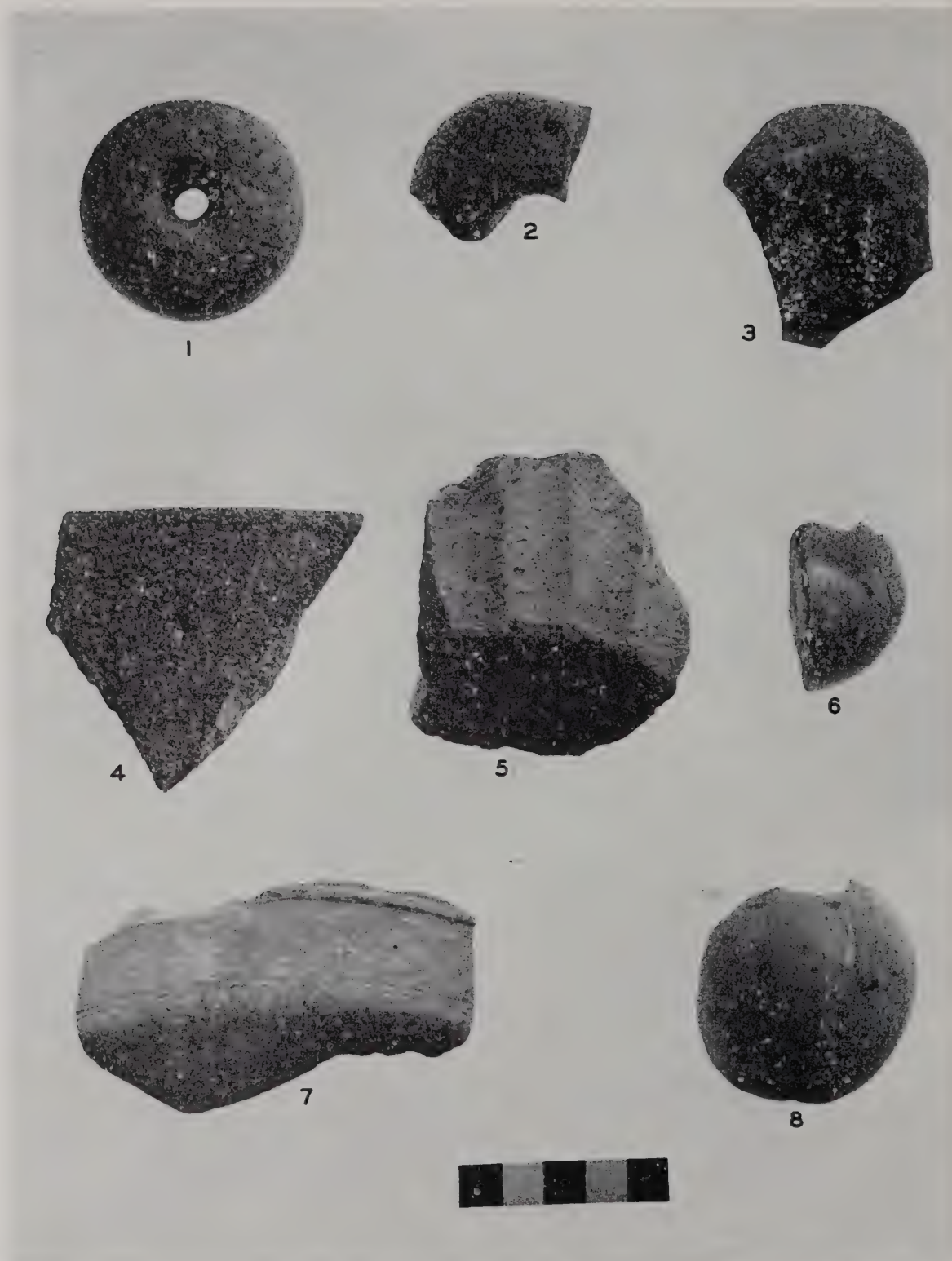


PLATE 52 Fragments of small stone objects.

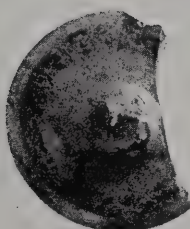
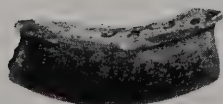
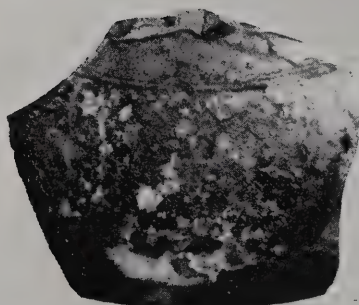
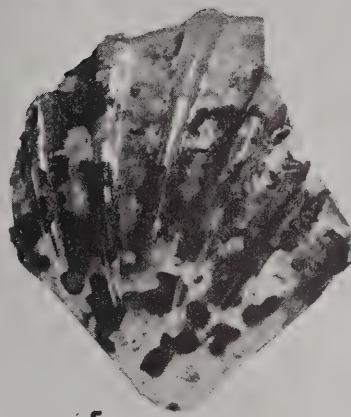
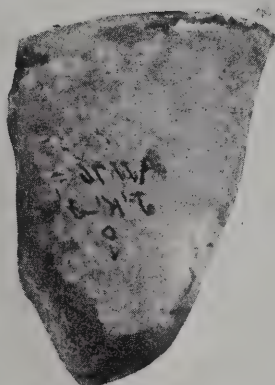
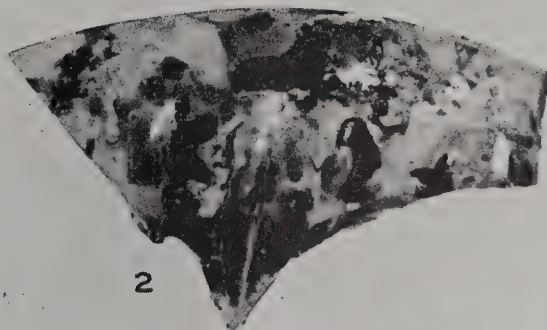


PLATE 53 Glass.



PLATE 54 Flints.

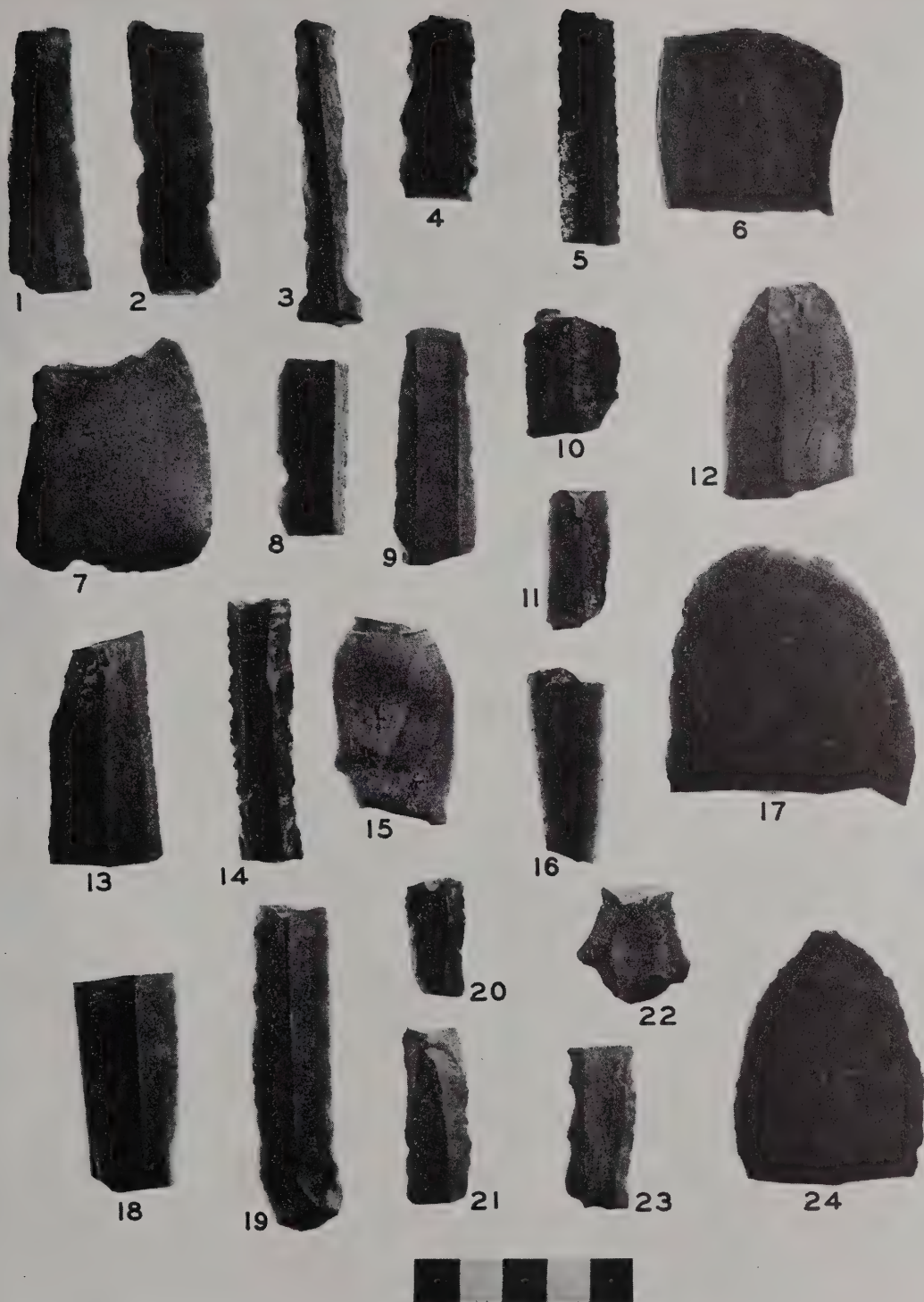


PLATE 55 Flints.

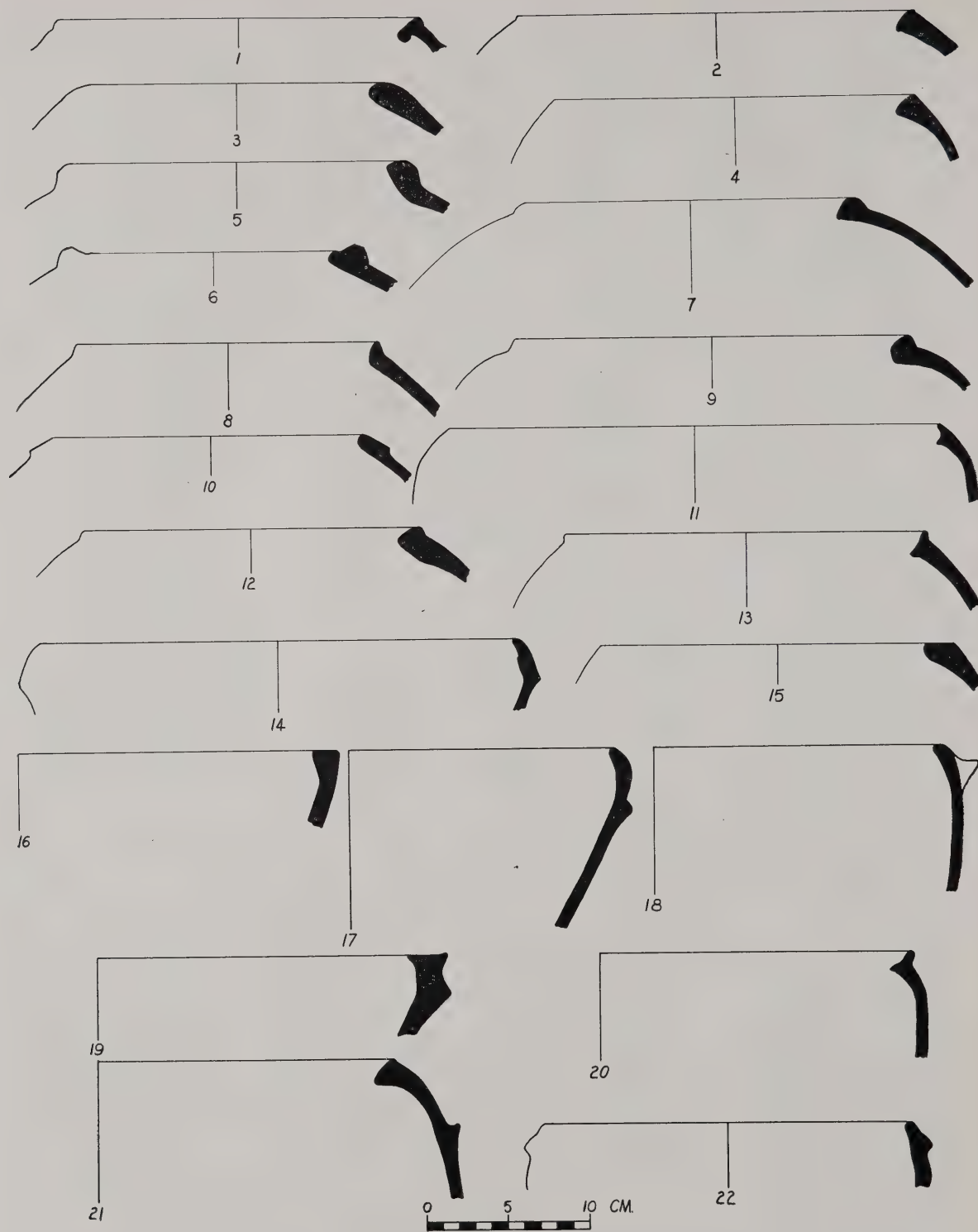
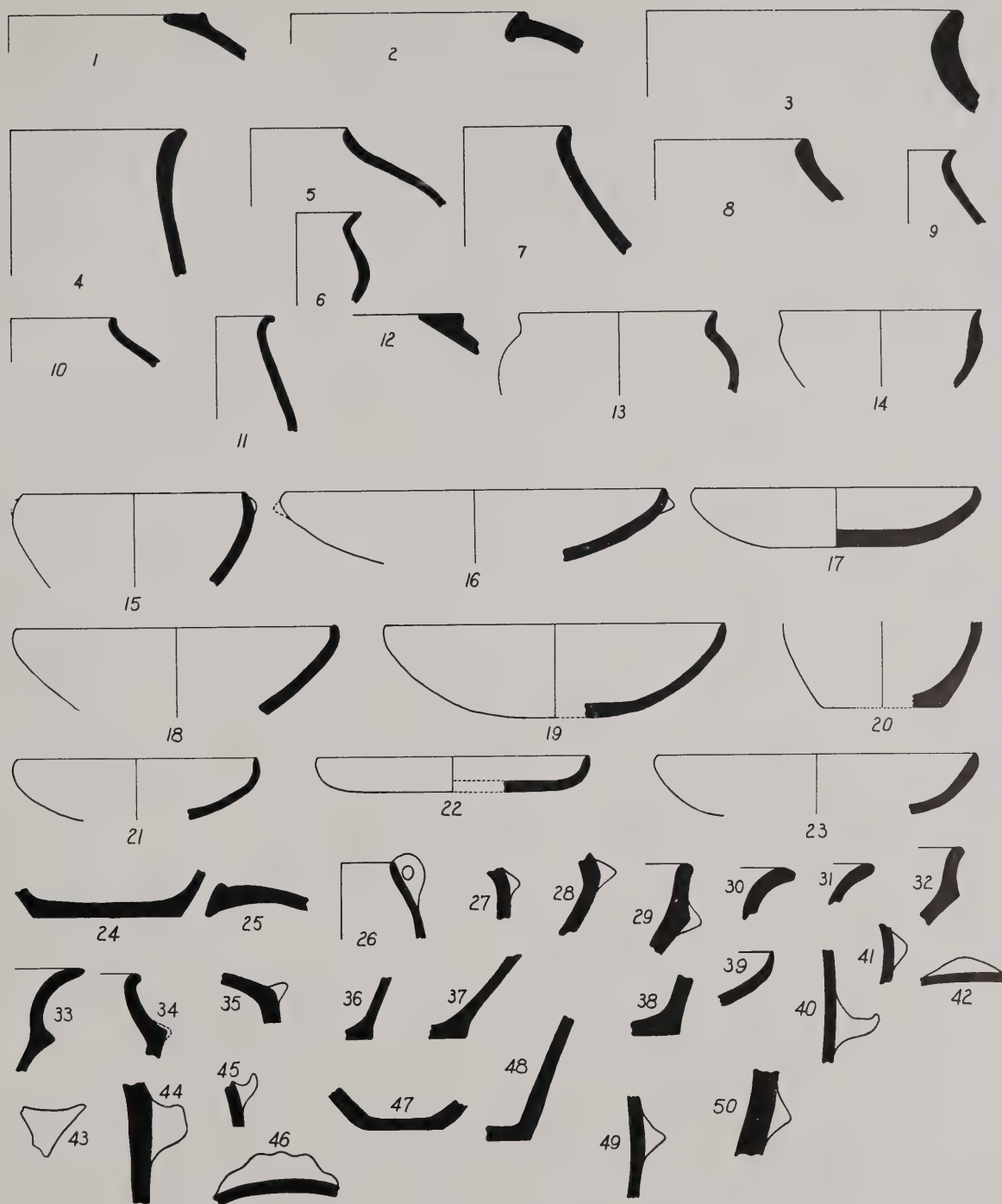


PLATE 56 Drawings of Chalcolithic-Early Bronze pottery.



0 5 10 CM.

PLATE 57 Drawings of Chalcolithic-Early Bronze pottery.



0 5 10 CM.

PLATE 58 Drawings of pottery of the Roman period.

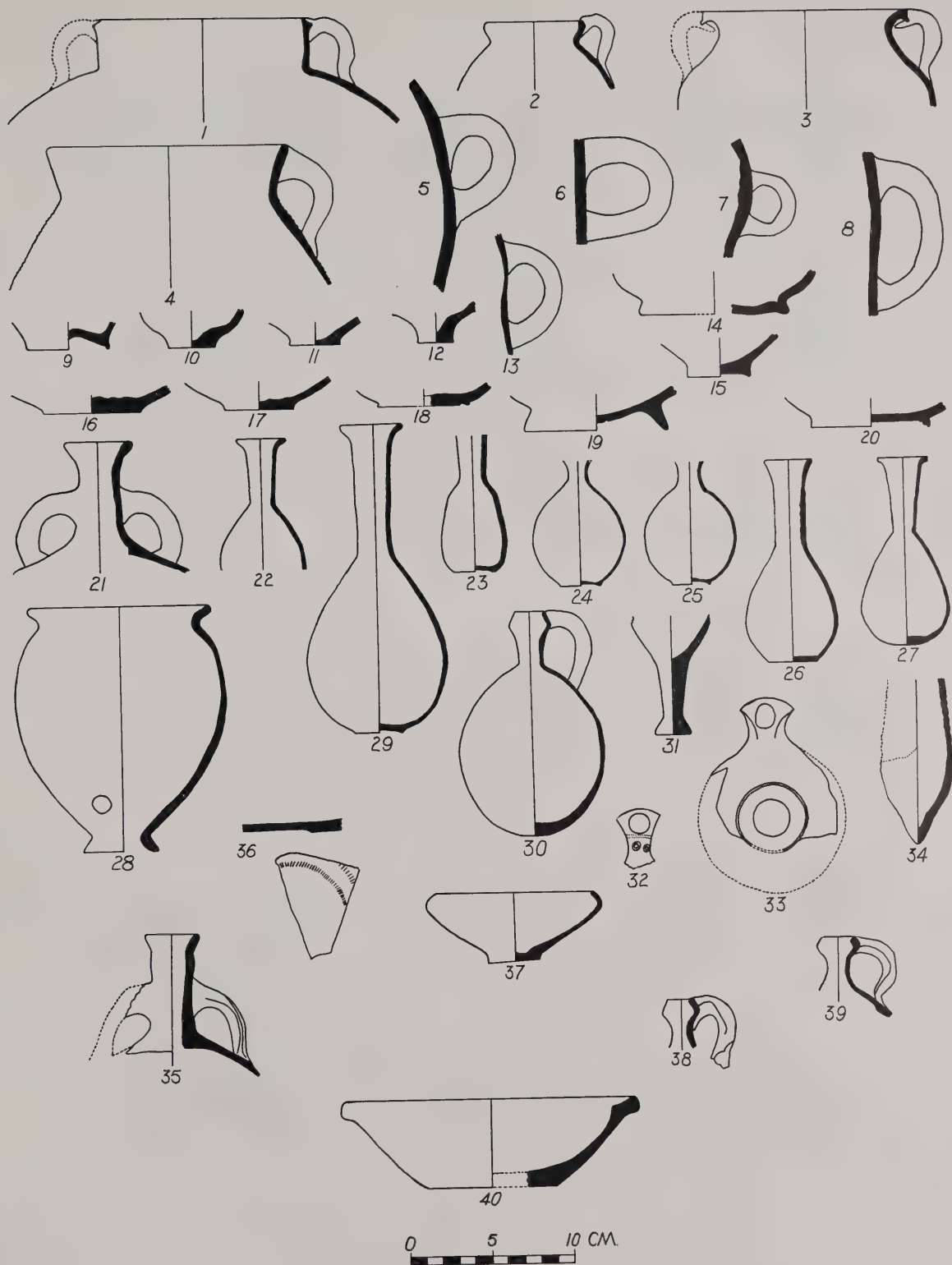


PLATE 59 Drawings of pottery of the Roman period.



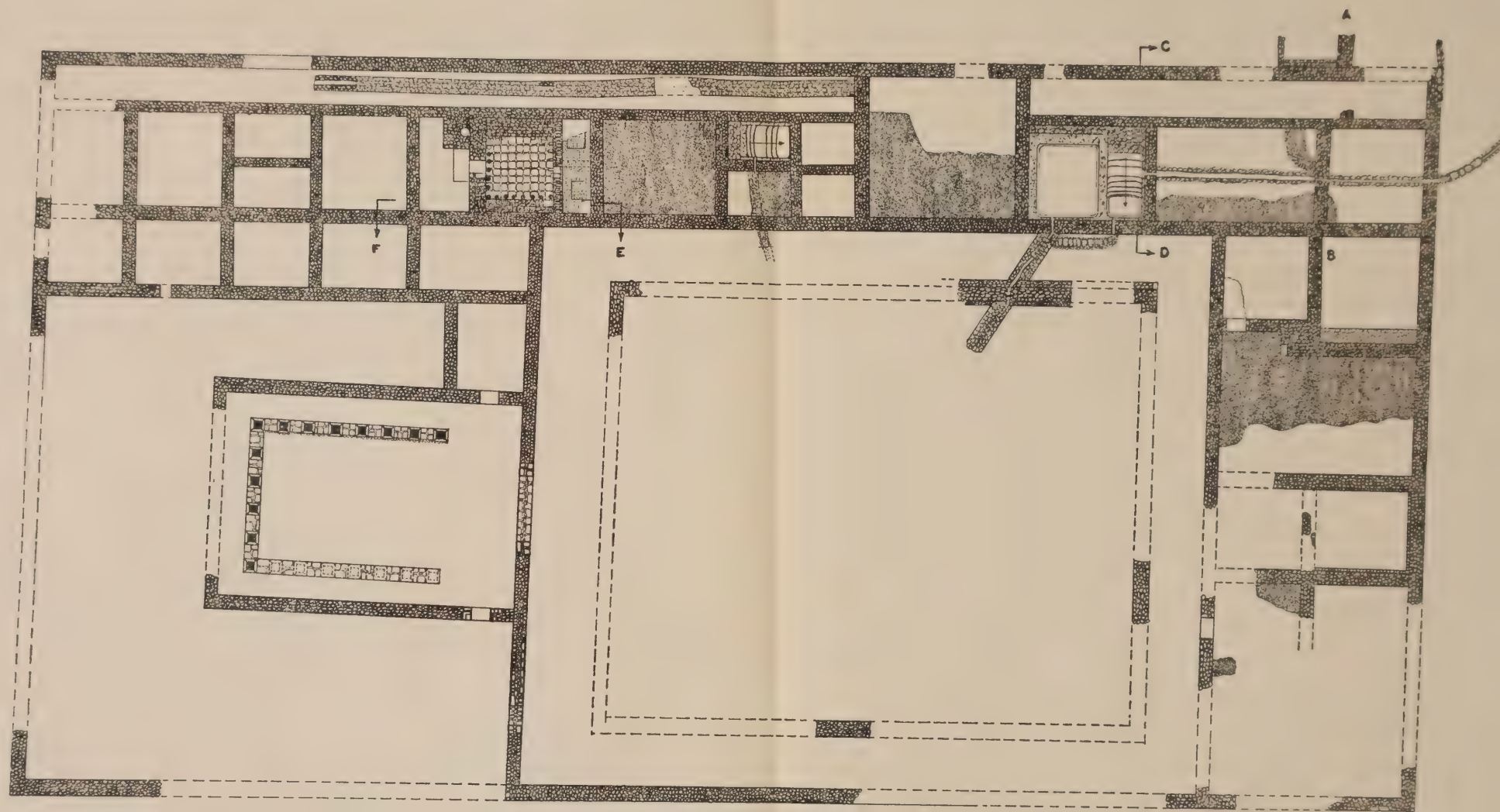
PLATE 60 Coins of the Roman period.



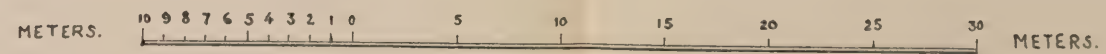
PLATE 61 Islamic coins.



PLATE 62 Islamic coins.



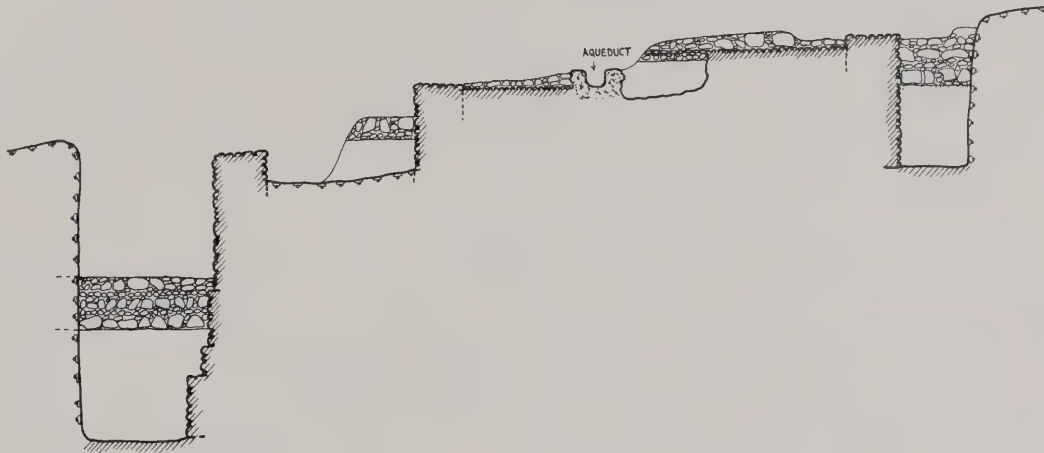
SCALE.



S. MUHTADI.

PLATE 63 Detailed plan of building.

SECTION A-B LOOKING EAST.



↓ 85.00 METERS

SCALE.



S. Muhtadi

SECTION C-D LOOKING EAST.



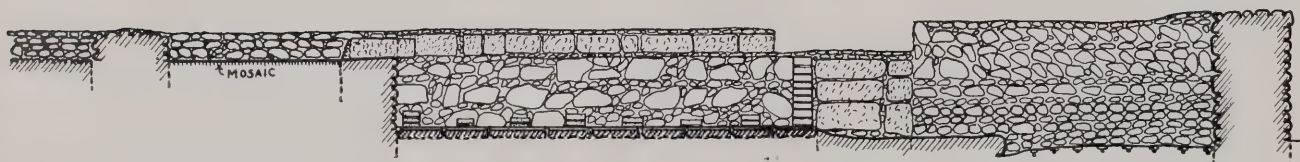
↓ 90.00 METERS.

SCALE.



S. Muhtadi

SECTION E-F LOOKING SOUTH.



↓ 90.00 METERS.

SCALE.



S. Muhtadi

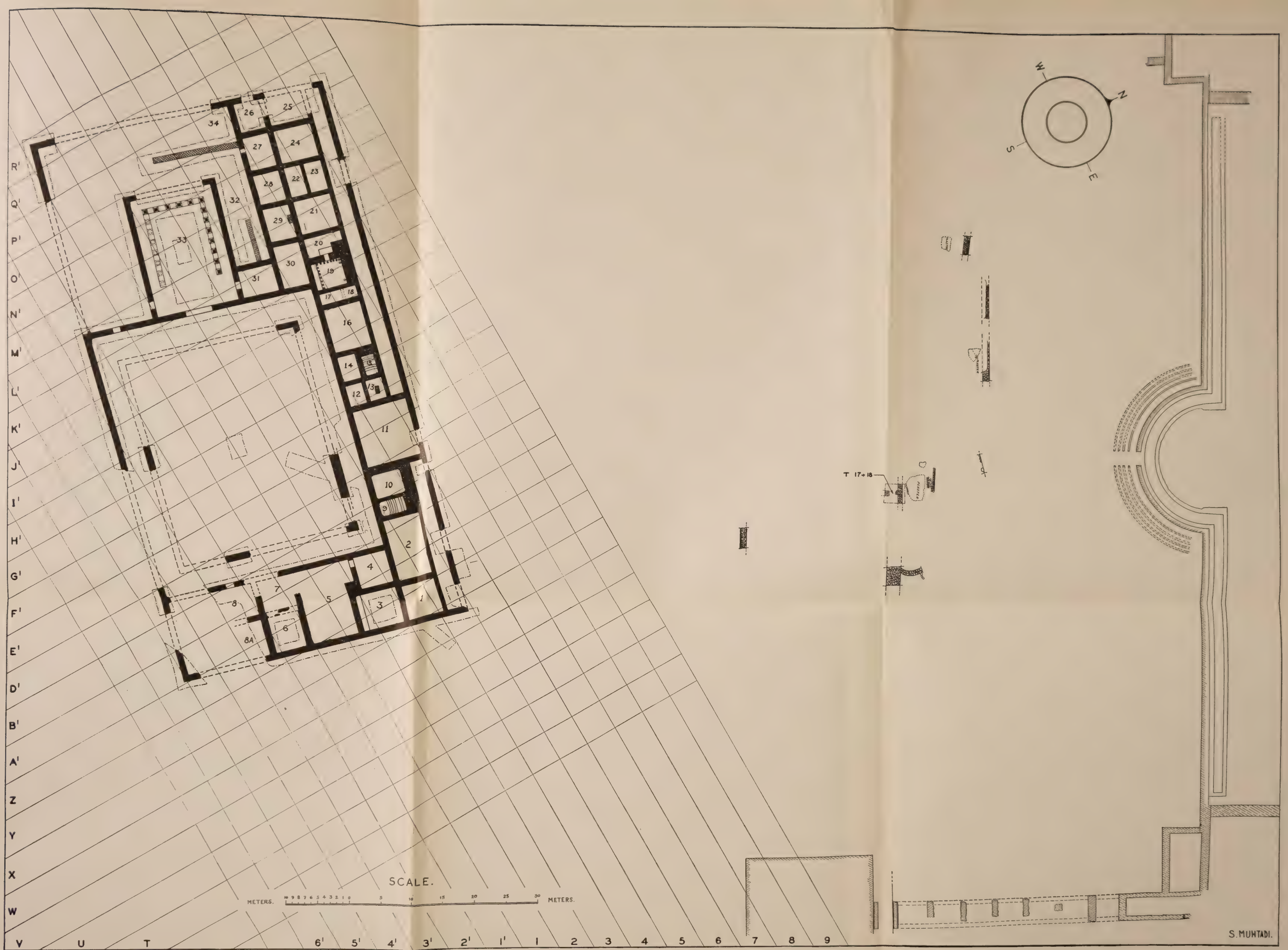


PLATE 66 General plan of excavation with grid lines. Secondary walls hatched. Area excavated sketched by dash-and-dot line.

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FACULTY MAY 10 1974		
DEC 8 1975		
FEB 18 1976 MAY 8 1976		
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